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REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1882-1883.



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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE  
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*General Remarks.*—The office of Agent to the Governor General for Central India was held throughout 1882-83 by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., who left Indore, proceeding on leave to England, on the 3rd April 1883. As the period with which this report deals is not one during any portion of which I held charge as Officiating Agent to the Governor General, I propose to confine my remarks chiefly to a review of the reports submitted by political officers, more especially as most events of interest which occurred before October 1882 have been anticipated by Sir Lepel Griffin in his review of the administration for 1881-82.

This report is delayed in submission solely owing to the non-receipt of the Bundelkhund Agency report, which has not yet reached me; it is, however, impossible to further retard the brief remarks I feel called upon to make, and I am reluctantly compelled to forward an incomplete record of the past year's administration.

2. The chief event of 1882-83 was the Bhil rising in the State of Ali Rajpore. The incident, its causes and effects, have been so fully reported to the Government of India, that it is unnecessary to do more here than to allude to it in general terms.

Nothing was known regarding discontent amongst the Bhils until January 1883, when a series of daring outrages, followed by a menace to plunder the chief town in the State, brought the Political Agent in Bhopawar face to face with a formidable disturbance, in which almost all the Bhil and Bhilala inhabitants, backed up by a considerable force of Vilayatis and Mekranis, were more or less implicated. The causes of the outbreak were—

*Firstly.*—General discontent amongst the agriculturists, which had been simmering for some time unknown to the authorities, and was fanned into a flame by the dissatisfaction of the Thakur of Phulmal, who felt himself aggrieved at the settlement, some months previously, of the succession to the vacant "*gadi*."

*Secondly.*—The influence of Chittu Patel, who was the acknowledged head of the movement, and who had sufficient authority amongst the people to induce them to believe that an outbreak would ensure the redress of their wrongs, and at the same time afford favourable opportunities for plunder,—a temptation which few Bhils can withstand.

*Thirdly.*—The presence in the State, and the recruitment from outside, of a band of Vilayatis and Mekranis, who, acting through Chittu Patel, readily availed themselves of a chance of enriching themselves in the general disorder, which, by reason of their presence as a fighting contingent, must inevitably ensue.

These causes collectively operated to produce complete anarchy and confusion in the State: fortunately, however, the outbreak did not spread, as there was at one time reason to fear it would, amongst the other contiguous Bhil-inhabited States; and after a few troops, infantry and cavalry, had been marched down to Rajpore, the insurrection subsided, not, however, until a skirmish had occurred, and the Mekrani leader, Dád Mohammad, had been shot during the course of a brisk but short encounter by Major Biddulph, whose spirited action throughout tended materially to the comparatively rapid extinction of the rising. When Sir Lepel Griffin reached Rajpore, the country was gradually quieting down, and the measures subsequently taken to ameliorate the condition of the people have been so far successful that no fresh disturbances have occurred: a description of these measures belongs more properly to the year 1883-84, and I do not propose to allude to them here.

3. Almost simultaneously with the events just related, occurred a disturbance amongst the Sengar clan in the Rewah State, which was occasioned by opposition to the revenue survey then in progress, the malcontents occupying a village and exhibiting every intention of holding it. Unfortunately the Political Agent was ill at the time and unable to proceed to the site of the disaffection; the affair, however, speedily terminated, the appearance on the scene of raj troops under the Dewan being sufficient to vindicate the authority of the State and to compel an unqualified submission.

4. Previous to his tour in the Bhil country, Sir Lepel Griffin had marched from Gwalior through a greater portion of Bundelkhand, visiting the States of Datia, Samthar, Tehri, Ohhatarpur, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, and Panna, and receiving visits from every Chief in the Bundelkhund Agency. During this tour a number of important cases, some of which had been pending for some time, were taken up and disposed of. Notably, the claim of the Datia State to a reversion of a share in the Beroni jagir—the embittered relations between the Maharaja of Samthar and his younger brother Ali Bahadur—the Betwa canal jurisdiction case, and supply of water to the Native States adjoining—the succession regulations in the Dhurwai jagir—the question of boundaries between riparian States—and the relations of various Native States “*inter se*” in respect to boundary disputes, and the inconveniences they entailed.

After leaving Bundelkhand, Sir Lepel Griffin proceeded to Rewah, and was marching in that State, when he was summoned to the scene of the outbreak in Ali Rajpore.

5. No Chiefs of any standing died during the year, and, with the exception of the occurrences already alluded to, there are no political events of importance to chronicle; the seasons were generally healthy and favourable, and no scarcity existed, except, perhaps, in Northern Bundelkhand and Sindia's districts on the Chambal, where, for some years, times have been hard, and the rainfall, on which the prosperity of the country wholly depends, either capriciously distributed or insufficient in quantity.

6. *Military*.—Both regiments of the Central India Horse were seen by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India at Goona and Agar, the 2nd regiment being also inspected by Brigadier-General Denham Massy. In every case the result of the inspection was highly satisfactory. Detachments from this force rendered very efficient aid in

quelling the disturbance amongst the Bhils, and in the skirmish to which allusion has been made, one sowar was killed.

The Bhopal Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., who reported favourably on the state of efficiency in which it is maintained. I am unable to avoid an expression of regret that it has not been possible to grant this fine corps the same rate of pensions as is enjoyed by regiments of the line.

The Malwa Bhil Corps was also largely and effectively employed in the Ali Rajpore State in putting down the Bhil rising, and it is gratifying to learn that the men engaged showed no reluctance to fight against their brethren when in rebellion. It is very questionable whether this regiment would not be more efficient were it divested, to some extent, of its purely military character and formed into a police battalion, to be utilised more in maintaining order throughout the Bhil Agency,—the difficulty of transforming the Bhil into a smart or even efficient soldier, who shall satisfy modern requirements, being, practically, insurmountable. The suggestion can, however, be more profitably discussed elsewhere.

7. *Opium*.—The administration of this department has caused, and must continue to cause, some anxiety. Prices have for some time ruled exceedingly low, in consequence of an excess in production and an accumulation of opium in Malwa, combined with either an over-stocked market in China, or the competition of opium grown in that country and elsewhere. The result has been that the demand for this drug has now for some time been very slack, and holders of stocks have been compelled to sell at considerable sacrifice, in order to release capital otherwise unprofitably locked up. The condition of affairs here sketched resulted in the complete collapse of four important exporting firms, occasioning something like a commercial panic in the central trading mart at Indore, which was only stayed by copious advances made from the treasury of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

The trade generally has probably suffered a blow, from which recovery is doubtful; each year brings accounts of the increase in growth of the poppy in China, and the amount of passport duty realised at our scales is more indicative of an inability to hold on to stocks in the possession of merchants, and the necessity for turning over limited capital, than a correct measure of imports to China.

Complaints of a diminishing opium revenue are now becoming general from most Native States, and in course of time we may expect to see more land cultivated for wheat and other crops, which will to a certain extent displace the production of the drug, for which Malwa has so long been famous.

There are not, however, as yet signs of any rapid progress in this direction. The diminution of 50 per chest in the British export duty for a time revived the hopes of opium merchants, and occasioned some temporary speculation, but did not for long satisfy the traders, who subsequently clamoured for a more substantial decrease. This request it was not considered desirable to comply with.

8. *Public Works.*—The project of most importance in progress during the year was the Bhopal State Railway. At the close of 1883-84, this line will be approaching completion, and, when extended on through Bhilsa towards Jhansi, cannot fail to be of inestimable value to the large grain-producing tract of country to the north, communication with which is as yet exceedingly difficult.

Two main lines of roads were in course of construction, one connecting Sehore with the Agra and Bombay road at Dewas, *via* Ashta and Sonkuch, and the other between Sirdarpore and Dhar; the former station has hitherto been almost completely isolated during the rains, an island in a sea of mud, and its connection with Dhar by a metalled road will prove of great convenience.

The Daly College at Indore, a work subscribed for by Native Chiefs, to commemorate Sir Henry Daly's long and honourable connection with Central India, was commenced, but little progress was made owing mainly to the experimental character of the design, which rendered a rapid completion prohibitive, and promises even now to require modification.

The carrying on of the public works administration of Central India is one continual up-hill struggle. The many calls on the finances of the Government of India for public works in British India, do not apparently allow of more than a small annual grant for this province; the consequence is, that we cannot hope to construct many much needed roads, or even to maintain those already in existence, unless we receive substantial contributions from Native States. It is only after much wearisome negotiation that Native Chiefs can be brought to appreciate their obligations as



rulers of States in reference to the opening out of their territories, and they can often only with difficulty be induced to subscribe to projects in which they are intimately interested: one of the most important States in Central India is especially backward in this respect. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal affords, it gives me much gratification to record, a conspicuous example of enlightened Government in the grants for roads she has made, and I hope her good lead may soon be followed by the other important States. The States of Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh, as was mentioned in last year's report, have contributed most generously to a road which will run from Biaura, on the Agra and Bombay road, *viâ* Narsinghgarh to Sehore.

9. *Irrigation*.—Political officers have been asked to furnish any information they could collect on the subject of irrigation generally in their respective charges, and were directed to notice the subject in their annual reports.

With the exception of the Political Agent, Gwalior, who reports that the necessary returns cannot be ready in time for incorporation in the present report, all political officers in Central India have either reported separately on this subject, or have noticed it in their reports. Copies of the separate reports are forwarded as Appendices. No progress of importance has been made in connection with irrigation projects during the year under report, nor can I add materially to the information conveyed to the Government of India in my predecessor's letter No. 4 R. — 139, dated 11th May 1882.

#### NATIVE STATES.

10. *Gwalior*.—The report is submitted by Colonel Berkeley, who was, however, only in charge of the Agency for a few days during the year.

The period reported on was uneventful, and was characterised by nothing specially abnormal, whether in the seasons or the public health.

11. His Highness the Maharaja proceeded on a tour to his Malwa possessions, where he remained for some time, examining the revenue assessment, and personally enquiring into various matters requiring redress. The visit of the Maharaja was in every way advantageous, and the interest manifested by him in the affairs of Malwa had a good effect on the proceedings of officials, whose work, at such a distance from Gwalior, is necessarily supervised imperfectly. In Sir

Michael Filose the Maharaja has now an excellent Governor of Malwa, in whom the people have every confidence.

12. The Maharaja's health continued to excite serious apprehensions during a portion of the year, and when the Agent, Governor General's camp was at Morar in November, His Highness was unable to transact any business. There has since, I am glad to say, been a decided improvement, and the Chief is now in his normal health.

13. His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart arrived at Morar in the cold weather, and inspected the State army, paying an informal visit afterwards to the Maharaja.

14. His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda was also a visitor at the capital. He accepted Sindia's invitation to Gwalior, and was suitably entertained for three or four days.

15. Considerable progress was made, under Major Keith's direction, in cleaning and repairing, where necessary, the interesting ancient buildings and sculptures in the fortress, and the Maharaja liberally made a grant of ₹4,000 in furtherance of this object.

16. His Highness evinced during the past year, as he has always done, a ready and cordial compliance with the wishes of Government, and unqualified loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

17. *Indore*.—The durbar has submitted the usual annual report, which, together with a number of judicial statements, accompanies as an Appendix.

18. The political events of interest were the pilgrimage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar to Badri Narayan, and his subsequent visit to Simla made with a view of inducing the Government of India to re-open various cases with the decisions in which His Highness was dissatisfied; the visit of Maharaja Sindia *en route* for Ujjain; and the passage through Indore of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

19. The revenue demand of the State is shown as ₹73,88,400, or an increase of ₹3,14,000 on the year preceding; the actual increase is, however, merely ₹80,000, as ₹11,98,500 of the demand was not collected. The revenue administration of the Indore State is not wholly measurable by the assessments announced. The Maharaja is an astute ruler, and is quite capable of estimating accurately the paying power of the agriculturists; pressure is only applied up to a certain point, and then relaxed. As one of His Highness' officials remarked in discussing this process—"Only a

certain amount of oil can be extracted from til-seed, and there is no object in squeezing the empty shell."

20. As illustrating the remark in paragraph 8 of this chapter, I would note that during the year the total expenditure of this large State on repairs to roads was Rs. 9,570, and that no new roads were constructed.

21. The official relations with the durbar, though materially hampered by the existence of a number of old cases, on which His Highness' interest is mainly centred, were friendly, and the Agent to the Governor General paid several visits to the Maharaja.

22. In paragraph 65 of the Indore Report, the concession made by the British Government in allowing the compensation for abolition of transit duties on salt, to be paid in money instead of in kind, is discussed as if the negotiations proceeded on a proposal made by the Government of India. This is, of course, incorrect; the matter is only alluded to here, as to allow the account to pass unnoticed, might be regarded as an admission of its correctness.

23. *Bhopal Agency*.—Colonel Kincaid has been in charge throughout the year. But in common with most of the other Political Agents in Central India, he has very little of interest this year to report. The prominent feature of the Bhopal State administration has been the revision of the revenue settlement, and the attempt made to impose a crushing assessment on the people. I am glad to learn that Her Highness the Begum has taken up this question with a view of lightening the proposed burden, which would have been as disastrous subsequently to the State, as it promised to be immediately to the cultivators.

24. Her Highness, deprived of all opportunity of judging for herself how affairs progress, consequent on the seclusion which her retirement behind the purdah necessitates, is dependent on the opinions of those around her, and the State is thus deprived of all direct supervision by the ruler, the success of which was so characteristic of the Government by Her Highness' predecessors, and by herself while she appeared in public.

25. The State suffered a severe loss during the year in the death of Jamal-ul-din Khan, who had for some years occupied the position of Madar-ul-Mahim, and enjoyed the confidence of the present Begum and Her Highness' mother the Sikandar Begum.

26. Major Keith was employed for some months in res-

erecting the railing and gateways around the large Tope at Sanchi, and did excellent work there; it is not, however, to be expected that much sympathy will be shown by a Mahomedan State for Buddhist remains, however valuable historically they may be in our eyes, and I was not surprised to find, at a recent visit, that the Nawab Consort took no interest whatever in the work of restoration.

27. Her Highness the Begum has, with the traditional qualities of her house, always responded readily to any requests the importance of which were made known to her, and, with the exception of the heavy assessment proposals, to which allusion has been made, I have no reason to believe that her State is harshly administered, though actual progress is perhaps wanting.

28. The other States of this Agency are politically of not much importance.

29. The Rajgarh Chief died during the year, and was succeeded by his son, who, though lacking experience, may in time become a competent ruler. He has as yet shown no tendency to change his religion, as his predecessors did. And mainly through the tact and kindly interest of Colonel Kincaid, the two Chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh have now met together in social intercourse.

30. The Raja of Narsinghgarh is lacking in the necessary firmness which enables a ruler to withstand the temptations of his position, and the State is now somewhat involved in debt.

Since the close of the year, arrangements have been made to provide the Chief with a competent Kamdar, and the Political Agent anticipates the best results from this measure.

31. *Baghelkhand Agency : Rewah.*—Captain Barr, the Political Agent and Superintendent, submits a very full and interesting report. Captain Martelli held charge for six months in the year.

32. I have so recently furnished a note on the condition of this State, that I do not propose to do more than to allude briefly to the chief events of the year. His Highness the young Maharaja has made satisfactory progress, and the arrangements made for his training and comfort are all that can be desired.

33. It is gratifying to notice that the attitude of the Maharanees towards the administration has greatly improved. When these ladies can be brought to understand that the

various measures to which they have, on different occasions, taken exception, were inaugurated for the good of the State, they will, it is hoped, abandon their present opposition.

34. The Council of Sirdars adequately fulfils its functions as a consultative body, and Captain Barr has not hesitated to ask their advice freely; they have also some Civil Jurisdiction, which is exercised advantageously.

35. The coal prospects constitute a most important factor in the prosperity of the State. Coal is now known to exist which is both excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, and it is most earnestly to be desired that no more delay than is absolutely necessary, be allowed to occur in developing this source of wealth to its utmost capability.

36. A very heavy calamity to a number of people in the Rewah city occurred during the year in the shape of a flood, which washed away a considerable part of the town. Opportunity will now be taken to restore the buildings damaged on some systematic plan; the sufferers have been helped by the State. Excepting in the matter of public works, in which progress has been very unsatisfactory, owing to the absence of any administrative qualities on the part of the officer who was nominated to the post of State Engineer, I consider that the management of Rewah, under Captain Barr's able and energetic superintendence, is proceeding in a suitable and satisfactory manner, and I have no doubt, should the minority continue long enough, that the Rewah State will be handed over to the Chief in a materially improved condition.

37. *Nagode*.—The Raja has, I understand, allowed his administration to drift into difficulties, and it has been necessary to remind him of his obligations as a ruling Chief.

38. The other States, Maiher, Sohawal, and Kothi, appear to have been satisfactorily managed.

39. *Charkhuri*.—This Small State is well administered by Major Maitland. The young Chief gives very favourable promise, and his education is progressing satisfactorily. Nothing of unusual interest happened during the year, and there is consequently little of special importance to record.

40. A considerable sum of money has been invested in Government Paper. A Native Engineer has now been entertained, and it is hoped that Public Works will now be vigorously prosecuted; the policy of hoarding up large sums of money to be handed over to a young Chief, open to every

description of temptation on his accession to power, is a very doubtful one.

41. *Western Malwa Agency*.—The report is submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, who received charge of the Agency from Colonel Martin on the 13th March 1883.

42. The only States of any importance in this Agency are Jaora and Rutlam. I am unable to praise the administration of Jaora. Its affairs will, however, shortly form the subject of a report to the Government of India, and need not be specially alluded to here. The *ex*-Kamdar Hazrat Nur Khan died during the year; he had at one time rendered excellent service to the Nawab; but the relations between them became so strained, that the retention of his office by Hazrat Nur Khan became impossible.

43. The Raja of Rutlam devotes himself with much energy and success to the business of administration, and, so far as I have been able to judge, the State is equitably and satisfactorily governed.

44. *Bhopawar Agency*.—The report is submitted by Major Biddulph, who was in charge during the last quarter of the year.

45. Until December 1882, the appointments of Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps and Bhil Agent were held by one officer; but it having been decided to abolish the Deputy Bhil Agency, the military and political appointments were separated, and now one officer has charge of both Bhil and Deputy Bhil Agencies; and there is a separate Commandant for the Malwa Bhil Corps, who has under him only one officer. In some respects the change was a judicious one, and the Political Agent is now able to supervise the extended charge more efficiently than he could do were he expected also to command the regiment.

46. The chief event of the year was the Bhil rising, which has already been alluded to; the outbreak, though serious enough at the time, will probably prove ultimately advantageous to Ali Rajpore, as it entailed the confiscation of the Phulmál Thakurate, and necessitated a careful revision of the State administration.

47. Dhar, the Chief State in the Agency, was as usual carefully governed by its intelligent Chief, who was decorated with the insignia of the C.I.E. in a durbar held at Indore.

The Maharaja yields to no other ruler in continual endeavours to exhibit his friendly feeling and loyalty towards the British Government.

48. Jhabua affairs have not been wholly satisfactory ; the Raja takes but little interest in the management of his State, which is practically in the hands of a Kamdar, who, though very efficient, finds his efforts at reform continually thwarted by the apathy of the Chief, and the evil counsels of others. Sir Lepel Griffin, in visiting Jhabua during February 1883, found cause for unfavourable comment in the manner in which justice was administered ; and it is evident that the State will for some time require careful watching on the part of the Political Agent.

49. The other States in the Agency are of comparatively minor importance, and require no detailed notice. Five of them, *viz.*, Jobat, Kali Baori, Mathwar, Bakhatgarh, and Nimkhera, were at the commencement of the year all under British superintendence. Three of these have now been made over to their respective Chiefs, and direct interference is maintained only in Jobat and Kali Baori.

50. The young Rana of Jobat is a boy, studying at the Indore Residency College ; and the investiture of the Bhumia of Kali Baori with power, is delayed until the debts shall have been fully liquidated.

51. The management of the British pargana of Manpur, and of the district of Bagand, which we hold in trust for the two branches of the Dewas State, has been uneventful. A partial failure of the monsoon during 1883 occasioned some distress amongst the Bhil population in the Bhopawar Agency, and at one time fears of a famine were entertained ; these apprehensions were happily dispelled, and distress is not now known to exist.

52. Interference by political officers in the affairs of these petty States has, it is believed, at times been too minute, entailing unnecessary work on the officers themselves, and depriving Chiefs of that independence which within certain limits they may fairly be allowed. Major Biddulph is, however, fully alive to the desirability of confining his intervention to those cases in which it is obviously justifiable and necessary.

53. *Dewas*.—The affairs of the junior branch of this State give no trouble, and require no detailed notice here. The senior branch administration has, however, afforded some cause for anxiety, and has necessitated a continuance of the interference which has now for some time been exercised.

54. *Goonia Agency*.—The affairs of this unimportant charge do not call for any remarks.

55. The appointment of Political Assistant, which devolves *ex-officio* on the Officer Commanding the Regiment of the Central India Horse stationed at Goona, was held by various officers, and Captain Masters, who writes the report, only held office for twenty-one days.

56. Two of the petty Chiefs in the Agency, Paron and Bhadaura, died during the year, being in each case succeeded by minors, their States, as are those of Sirsi and Umri, being now under direct management.

57. A band of dacoits, under the noted Bankaji, extended its operations into those States, and though a number of the gang have been caught and punished, the leader is still at large.

P. W. BANNERMAN,  
*Offg. Agent to the Governor General  
for Central India.*

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## CHAPTER II.

## JUDICIAL.

The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended during the year. Aet XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure), with the exception of sections 1 and 3, which were previously in force, was extended to the Cantonment of Morar :—

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 426G., dated 10th February 1883,—

- (1) The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar was appointed a District Magistrate for the Sindia State Railway within the Gwalior State.
- (2) The Resident at Gwalior, and the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, were respectively invested with powers of a Court of Sessions, and of a High Court, on the land in Central India, comprising the Sindia State Railway.
- (3) The Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, was invested with the powers of a District Superintendent of Police on this line, subject to the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.
- (4) The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, was invested with powers of a Magistrate, 2nd class, subject to the control as above. It was proposed that the Opium Act (Act I of 1878) be extended to the Cantonment of Morar; and also certain rules under sections 5 and 13 of the same Act. The proposal was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Captain J. Burne, 2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, and Captain C. B. Cooke, Political Agent, Bundelkhund, were appointed Justices of the Peace for the whole of British India,—Foreign Department Notification No. 49 F. J., dated 26th April 1882.

2. *Judicial Administration.*—The question of improving and simplifying the judicial administration of Central India, fully noticed in last report, was under the consideration of the Government of India during the year under review, and final orders had not been passed when the year elapsed. The efforts previously alluded to, to improve the judicial procedure of officers, were maintained.

SECTION I.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

COURTS OF	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1881-82.		INSTITUTED DURING 1882-83.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS- FERRED.		DIS- CHARGED.		CONVICTED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Political Agent, Gwalior	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	2
2. Political Agent, Bhopal	2	2	427	285	429	287	...	...	...	...	11	6	193	121	217	157
3. Political Agent, Bundellund	19	7	73	41	92	51	...	...	...	...	20	20	16	3	18	20
4. Political Agent, Baghelkhand	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
5. Political Agent, Western Malwa	...	...	37	16	37	16	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	33	14
6. Political Agent, Bhopawar	1	...	24	18	25	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	5	15	13
7. Deputy Bhil Agent, Manpur.	1	1	160	107	161	108	...	...	1	...	...	...	49	30	111	78
8. Political Assis- tant, Gaoan	17	5	80	58	97	63	1	1	...	...	3	3	22	16	53	31
Second Assistant Agent, Governor General, Indore Residency	...	...	69	57	69	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	49	41
Second Assistant Agent, Governor General, Thuggee and Dacoity	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
First Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India (Sessions Judge)	...	...	14	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	11
TOTAL	41	16	895	607	936	623	1	1	1	...	47	30	320	197	522	375
Cantonment Magis- trate, Mhow	50	12	241	150	291	163	...	...	...	...	4	4	164	74	116	83
Cantonment Magis- trate, Morar	...	...	769	474	769	474	...	...	...	...	3	2	63	50	703	422
Cantonment Magis- trate, Neemuch	...	...	456	157	456	157	...	...	...	...	1	1	159	47	290	109
Cantonment Magis- trate, Nowgong.	16	3	373	238	389	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	127	172	113
TOTAL	66	15	1,833	1,019	1,899	1,034	...	...	...	...	8	7	601	203	1,281	727
Assistant Superin- tendent, Rail- way Police	...	...	71	53	71	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	52	44
TOTAL	...	...	71	53	71	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	52	44
GRAND TOTAL	107	31	2,799	1,679	2,906	1,710	1	1	1	...	55	37	940	504	1,855	1,146

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1882-83.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANS- PORTED.		SEN- TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLA- NEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	3'0
8	3	429	287	5	5	2	2	...	...	161	114	40	36	217	167	8'13
19	8	92	51	...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	18	14	28	20	5'14
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	19'0
...	...	37	16	1	1	...	...	1	1	23	4	9	8	33	14	1'18
...	...	25	18	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	12	15	13	51'77
...	...	161	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	49	45	29	111	78	16'23
18	9	97	63	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	7	37	25	53	34	44'68
...	...	69	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	25	25	48	44	5'0
...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	90'0
...	...	14	12	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	1	6	6	13	11	7'0
45	20	936	623	7	7	14	12	1	1	296	199	204	156	522	375	14'05
7	1	291	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	106	73	116	83	17'88
...	...	769	474	27	23	...	...	...	...	539	289	137	110	703	422	0'50
...	...	450	157	3	3	...	...	...	...	268	91	19	15	290	109	6'54
2	1	389	241	2	2	...	...	...	...	142	90	28	21	172	113	4'27
9	2	1,899	1,034	32	28	...	...	...	...	959	480	200	219	1,281	727	4'95
...	...	71	53	22	19	...	...	...	...	16	14	14	11	52	41	1'45
...	...	71	53	22	19	...	...	...	...	16	14	14	11	52	44	1'45
54	22	2,906	1,710	61	54	14	12	1	1	1,271	693	508	386	1,855	1,146	7'96

NAMES OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1891-92.		INSTITUTED DURING 1892-93.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED		TRANS- FERRED.		DISCHARG- ED.		CONVICTED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>POLITICAL AGENTS' COURTS.</b>																
Murder and at- tempted murder.	6	3	36	18	41	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	17	14
Culpable homicide	4	4	11	10	15	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	8	8
Dacoity	4	2	34	12	38	14	...	...	...	...	6	1	10	4	15	7
Receiving stolen property	...	...	14	8	14	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	1	6	4
Robbery on high- way or elsewhere	...	...	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	5	5
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	23	5	208	151	223	156	1	1	1	...	18	16	65	36	124	94
Miscellaneous offences	6	2	582	400	588	402	...	...	...	...	17	9	210	146	347	243
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>375</b>
<b>CANTONMENT COURTS.</b>																
Murder and at- tempted murder.	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	40	31	40	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	35	27
Robbery on high- way or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	2	2	153	124	155	126	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	20	126	103
Miscellaneous offences	64	13	1,035	860	1,099	873	...	...	...	...	1	1	576	274	1,120	597
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPER- INTENDENT, RAILWAY POLICE.</b>																
Murder and at- tempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on high- way or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	49	34	49	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	35	20
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	22	19	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	17	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1,146</b>

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1882-83.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANS-PORTED.		SEN-TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLA-NEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	1	41	21	...	...	10	8	1	1	...	...	6	5	17	14	66'08
4	4	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	84'05
7	2	38	14	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	11	3	15	7	91'90
...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	5'86
...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	5	5	13'87
19	9	228	156	7	7	...	...	...	...	27	18	90	69	124	94	16'10
14	4	588	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	177	82	66	347	243	11'85
45	20	936	623	7	7	14	12	1	1	296	199	204	156	522	375	14'05
...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	31	7	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	23	20	35	27	2'49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	155	129	25	21	...	...	...	...	15	13	86	69	126	103	7'06
2	1	1,699	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	467	179	128	1,120	597	3'62
9	2	1,899	1,034	32	28	...	...	...	...	954	480	288	217	1,281	727	4'95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	49	34	22	19	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	8	35	29	1'9
...	...	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	9	3	17	15	1'
...	...	71	53	22	19	...	...	...	...	16	14	14	11	52	44	1'45
54	22	2,906	1,710	61	54	14	12	1	1	1,266	693	506	394	1,855	1,146	7'96

## SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURT OF			TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.	
Murder and attempted murder . . . . .	20	...	...	20
Culpable homicide . . . . .	9	...	...	9
Dacoity . . . . .	11	...	...	11
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	5	31	...	36
Robbery on highway or elsewhere . . . . .	8	...	...	8
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . . .	130	123	34	287
Miscellaneous . . . . .	389	871	19	1,279
TOTAL . . . . .	572	1,025	53	1,650

## SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

*Attendance of Witnesses.*

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of Persons.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.	REMARKS.
Political Agent, Gwalior . . . . .	7	7	1.0	7	
Ditto, Bhopal . . . . .	118	118	1.0	118	
Ditto, Bundelkhand . . . . .	75	102	1.36	53	
Ditto, Baghelkhand . . . . .	24	24	1.0	24	
Ditto, Western Malwa . . . . .	12	11	0.91	4	
Ditto, Bhopawar . . . . .	73	75	1.03	71	
Political Assistant, Manpur Agency . . . . .	233	244	1.04	220	
Ditto, Goona . . . . .	179	96	0.536	12	
Second Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India . . . . .	113	113	1.0	113	
First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India (Sessions Judge) . . . . .	57	57	1.0	55	
TOTAL . . . . .	891	847	9.876	677	
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow . . . . .	496	523	1.054	316	
Ditto, Morar . . . . .	486	350	0.72	486	
Ditto, Neemuch . . . . .	182	43	0.23	177	
Ditto, Nowgong . . . . .	398	441	1.10	355	
TOTAL . . . . .	1,562	1,357	3.104	1,334	
Assistant Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway Police (Magistrate, 2nd class) . . . . .	114	118	1.03	112	
TOTAL . . . . .	114	118	1.03	112	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	2,567	2,322	14.010	2,123	

3. There were 1,710 cases for disposal during the year, as against 2,165 in the previous year, and 2,425 in 1880-81. These figures do not, however, accurately represent the real amount of crime in Central India, for it appears that the return for 1880-81 included cases of breach of cantonment rules, including nuisance cases, from the Mhow Cantonment, which were not entered in the total for 1881-82. The cases in question for 1880-81 were 510 in number, and hence the actual record for that year was only 1,915 as against 2,165 for 1881-82, and 1,710 for the year under report.

As noted in last year's report, the trial of heinous offences was exclusively confined to the courts of political officers. As before, the larger share of criminal work fell to the Political Agent, Bhopal, and was done mainly by the Superintendent of the Sehore Bazaar. The only noticeable feature in the returns of crimes of a graver sort during 1882-83, is the larger number of murder cases, 21 as compared with 16 in the previous year. There were also 14 cases of culpable homicide. Dacoity cases were much fewer; this is probably accounted for by the exercise of some discrimination, and the non-prosecution of doubtful cases, on the part of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

Generally there was less crime in Central India in the past year than in 1881-82, the number of persons prosecuted being 2,906 and 3,421 respectively. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the cantonments, while there is a slight increase in the number of accused persons on the railway.

The average duration of cases was 7.96, as compared with 4.33 in 1881-82. This increase is probably due to more careful and correct calculation of averages.

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## CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1882-83.				
	Pending at close of 1881-82.	Filed during 1882-83.	Total.	Disposed of during 1882-83.	Pending at close of 1882-83.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of Suits.	Average duration of Cases.	Average of value of Suits.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Political Agent, Gwalior	1	1	2	1	1	8 0 0	0 12 0	08	8 0 0	
Ditto Bhopal	74	457	531	470	01	40,275 0 3	5 15 10	20 19	98 7 0	
Ditto Bundelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Baghelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Western Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Bhopawar	8	67	65	56	9	2,074 0 0	2 15 4	4 90	37 0 8	
Political Assistant, Manipur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Coona	4	70	80	77	3	1,853 5 7	2 1 0	20 05	24 1 1	
Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India	3	107	110	105	5	9,151 0 0	4 2 7	30 03	87 2 5	
	76	150	220	130	87	17,803 3 7	6 0 10	2 21	128 11 7	
TOTAL	103	818	1,014	843	100	77,255 0 2	5 4 10	17 71	91 1 7	
МНОВ { Civil Judge's Court	11	45	57	41	10	31,390 7 0	59 15 8	103 22	838 15 1	
МОРОВ { Small Cause Court	04	517	611	529	82	24,424 4 0	4 0 8	52 30	36 2 0	
МОРОВ { Civil Judge's Court	1	22	23	22	1	19,372 0 0	01 5 2	41 10	007 13 0	
МОРОВ { Small Cause Court	6	213	210	211	15	12,020 15 0	5 8 0	18 3	58 13 0	
ННЕМОН { Civil Judge's Court	1	22	23	12	11	7,771 3 0	57 10 9	000	017 9 7	
ННЕМОН { Small Cause Court	10	210	235	210	26	6,100 0 11	2 4 1	15 41	24 5 3	
Новгород { Civil Judge's Court*	1	35	36	34	2	1,724 15 0	5 8 6	10 18	50 11 9	
Новгород { Small Cause Court	1	105	106	104	2	3,775 8 9	0 14 0	13 82	36 5 1	
TOTAL	104	1,200	1,310	1,103	144	1,08,005 8 2	8 0 11	30 25	03 2 3	
GRAND TOTAL	270	2,054	2,324	2,014	310	1,85,860 14 4	0 14 4	28 45	03 4 0	

\* Includes miscellaneous and execution of decree cases.

4. The returns for civil justice for the past year show that there has been a slight falling off in the amount of civil business transacted in Central India, as compared with the previous year.

The total number of civil suits disposed of has been 2,014, against 2,138 in 1881-82. Of these, 57·90 per cent. were disposed of in cantonments, and the remainder in the courts of the political agents.

The return for the Small Cause Court at Mhow shows a great falling off in the number of suits instituted, 547 as against 791, or a decrease of 244. This is explained by the Cantonment Magistrate to be mainly due to the absence of a Small Cause Court Judge during a part of the year. He also attributes it to the good prices which prevailed in the cantonment, and thus did away with an incentive to litigation.

The average duration of cases both in the Civil Judge's court at Mhow (103·22 days) and also in the Small Cause Court (52·20 days) has greatly risen, and is no doubt attributable to the absence of a judge already referred to. On the other hand, the average has fallen for Morar and Neemuch.

The average value of suits disposed of works out to ₹92-4-6, as compared with ₹89-3-10 for 1881-82; this is unduly high. The average cost of suits disposed of has fallen from ₹6-15-11 to ₹6-14-4.

## REGISTRATION.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Mhow . . .	57	87 8 0	2	10 0 0	31	17 8 0	..	..	90	118 4 0*	*Fees for registering documents . 115 0 0
Morar . . .	61	164 11 0	..	..	19	41 8 0	..	..	80	206 3 0	Fees for copies of registered documents . 3 4 0
Neemuch . . .	28	45 8 0	..	..	29	19 0 0	..	..	57	64 8 0	
Nowgong . . .	22	13 0 0	..	..	11	8 8 0	..	..	33	21 8 0	TOTAL . 118 4 0
	168	310 11 0	2	10 0 0	90	86 8 0	..	..	260	410 7 0†	†Includes Rs. 3-4-0 on account of fees for copies of registered documents.

5. The number of documents registered is higher than last year, the figures being 260, as compared with 239 for 1881-82. The fees paid amounted to Rs. 410-7, showing a slight increase in the number of documents registered and a falling off in the fees realised. There has been an increase in the figures under the head of optional registration, the figures being 90 against 65, while those relating to immoveable property have fallen off from 174 to 168.

## JAILS.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.										EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										TOTAL.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual Average Cost of Prisoners.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	In jail on 1st April 1882.					Admitted during the year.					Remaining in jail on 31st March 1883.					Rations of Prisoners.									Contingent charges.					Clothing of Prisoners.					Fixed Establishment.					Extra Establishment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	TOTAL.					Transferred.					Escaped.					Died.									Discharged.					Total.					R. a. p.					R. a. p.					R. a. p.					R. a. p.					R. a. p.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Admitted during the year.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in jail on 31st March 1883.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.

6. The number of persons imprisoned during the year is nearly the same as last year: 1,223 having been in prison during 1882-83, as against 1,221 in 1881-82, and 1,254 in 1880-81.

The average cost of maintaining prisoners was R62-9-5, which is more than in 1881-82, when it was R58. The high rates at Agar, Goona, and Gwalior, which are R207-15-2, R127-8-6, R108-5-1, respectively, tend materially to raise the average. The Agar rate, as will be observed, is exceptionally high, even as compared with last year, when it stood at R101-3-2. This is, however, accounted for by the small number of prisoners confined in the Agar Jail, the daily average being only 5-16, as compared with 215-29 at Indore, where the annual average cost is only R50-7-3. That this is not, however, the whole explanation, is evident from the case of the Manpur Jail, where a daily average of 6-45 prisoners were maintained at an average yearly cost of R36-8-9, and it would appear, therefore, that the system at Agar is exceptionally extravagant.

## POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or local police under political officers .	8	155	21,096 0 0	...	158	13,130 4 6	8	313	34,236 4 6
Cantonment police .	...	...	...	...	348	35,267 14 1	...	348	35,267 14 1
Holkar and Sindia-Nemuch State Railway police .	...	128	21,619 15 3	...	...	...	...	128	21,619 15 3
TOTAL .	8	283	42,715 15 3	...	506	48,467 2 7	8	789	91,123 1 10

7. The total number of police maintained is 8 mounted and 789 foot, as compared with 8 mounted and 803 foot last year. The decrease in the strength is in the thuggee and dacoity force, there being now only 30 najibs this year, as compared with 46 in 1881-82. The force was

thoroughly reorganised, and a better stamp of men entertained at a higher rate of pay, the cost being raised from R4,656 for 1881-82 to R15,340 for the year under report. The cantonment police force at Mhow was largely increased, and, in consequence, the figures under this heading show a strength of 348 men, at a cost of R35,267-14-1, as compared with 324 men costing R32,227-14-0. Twenty-six constables were added at Mhow, and the charges rose from R9,551-1-3 to R11,948-0-3. It is not possible to offer any criticism on the working of police under police officers or cantonment magistrates, as no results of police action are furnished; but in the case of the railway police under Mr. Bala Pershad, whence returns have been submitted, the work done appears on the whole to have been satisfactory, and the force maintained its character for efficiency, though the returns show an increase in crime, and a slight falling off in convictions. In 77·2 per cent. of the cases investigated, convictions were obtained as against 81 per cent. the previous year. There has been a considerable increase in theft cases, R5,810 worth of property having been stolen, as against R2,966 in the previous year. The increase in crime generally is attributed by the Assistant Superintendent to the junction of the Central India and Rajputana Railway system, and the explanation is certainly a plausible one; 81·6 per cent. of property stolen was recovered, which is a very good average. The force was reduced during the year from 154 to 128 men, and the cost of maintenance from R22,154-15-4 to R21,619-15-3, or a reduction of 26 men, and R535-0-1. The physique of the force remains good. They are well set up, and the Assistant Superintendent reports that nearly half of them can read and write. The railway police administration has during the past year been creditable to the officer in charge.

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## CHAPTER III.

## REVENUE—OPIUM.

*General Remarks.*—Prospects at the commencement of the year under report were gloomy. The balance of old Malwa opium in stock was estimated at 29,000 chests. Between 50,000 and 60,000 chests had been produced during the year, giving a total of 80,000 for disposal. The market was thus glutted, buyers were not forthcoming, and the result was, as remarked in the opening chapter, the failure of four important firms. The bountiful rainfall, giving prospects of increased production, added to the difficulties of many firms struggling to keep their head above water, and the yearly speculations in November, which commenced with prices at ₹51½ per dhari, terminated with closing quotations of only ₹38.

2. The notification, reducing the duty on Malwa opium for export by sea from ₹700 to ₹650 per chest, was promulgated simultaneously throughout Malwa on the morning of the 28th June 1882. The change occasioned some slight speculation, but did not affect the market to any appreciable extent. In October 1882, the merchants memorialised His Excellency the Viceroy, praying for a further reduction, but the Government of India were not prepared to sanction their request.

3. During the season under report, the Bengal Government purchased crude opium to the extent of 2,500 maunds, which to a small extent gave an outlet to an overstocked market.

4. *New scales at Mandsaur.*—The *chief* local event of the year was the opening of new scales at Mandsaur, an important opium mart in His Highness Maharaja Sindia's Malwa territory. This was a measure of considerable convenience to the local traders, and the passport duty realised has fully justified the anticipations of revenue which had been formed.

5. *Opium smuggling.*—In conformity with the orders of the Government of India contained in Financial Department No. 196, dated 13th April 1882, and No. 3119, dated 12th August 1882, reports of cases of opium smuggling from the States under the Central India Agency, and detected and tried in British territory, were received during the year.

These were duly communicated to the durbars concerned. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining accurate information sufficient to particularise these offences, and hence it is often impracticable to trace any facts of importance which might aid in suppressing smuggling.

6. The following table shows the number of cases received during the year under report, the States from which smuggled, and the quantity of opium smuggled:—

No. of Cases.	Native States from which the Opium was smuggled.	WRIGHT OF OPIUM.		REMARKS.
		Seers.	Tolas.	
15	Indore . . . . .	125	24 $\frac{5}{8}$	
5	Gwalior . . . . .	44	47	
2	Bhopal . . . . .	...	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	
2	Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	5	60	
1	Malwa . . . . .	5	6	
3	Ali Rajpore . . . . .	30	32	
1	Jhabua . . . . .	1	26	
1	Nimar . . . . .	5	15	
30	TOTAL	217	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	

7. The table below gives the districts in British territory in which the cases of opium smuggling were detected and tried, the number of cases, and the quantity of opium confiscated:—

No. of Cases.	Districts.	QUANTITY CONFISCATED.		REMARKS.
		Seers.	Tolas.	
4	Nasik . . . . .	36	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	
2	Panch Mahals . . . . .	5	36	
1	Rewa Kantha . . . . .	1	42	
1	Broach . . . . .	24	60	
3	Nimar . . . . .	42	9	
14	Khandesh . . . . .	69	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1	Poona . . . . .	31	...	
1	Ahmedabad . . . . .	5	6	
1	Cuddapah . . . . .	1	73	
30	TOTAL	217	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	



8. *Internal Trade.*—The prices ruling in the opium marts during the year were—

*Crude Opium—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.*

AGENCY.	April 1882.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1883.	February.	March.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Indore . . . . .	32	33	36	33	30	29	27	...	...	...	...	...
Rutlam . . . . .	37	40	40	39	35	32	31	34	...	...	25	27
Dhar . . . . .	31	34	32	32	30	29	26	...	...	...	...	24
Ujjain . . . . .	37	32	37	32	33	32	...	...	...	...	36	...
Oodeypore . . . . .	25	29	28	25	23	21	17	16	16	17	18	16
Jaora . . . . .	36	37	38	35	32	31	30	...	..	...	26	26
Bhopal . . . . .	32	34	32.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandsaur . . . . .	...	...	31	30	23	27	24	22	...	23	24	22

*Manipulated (ball) Opium—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.*

AGENCY.	April 1882.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1883.	February.	March.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Indore . . . . .	46	46	49	48	47	46	44	38	36	37	39	39
Rutlam . . . . .	56	58	58	54	50	49	46	44	44	44	45	42
Dhar . . . . .	46	49	49	46	41	40	37	33	35	36	36	34
Ujjain . . . . .	48	46	45	46	42	41	39	35	34	36	38	37
Oodeypore . . . . .	42	42	43	38	37	34	30	26	28	29	29	29
Jaora . . . . .	54	55	55	53	48	48	...	40	39	41	41	39
Bhopal . . . . .	47	48	48	42	40	38	35	34	33	34	38	36
Mandsaur . . . . .	...	...	46	42	43	42	35	30	32	34	33	32

The average price of both crude and manipulated opium throughout Malwa during the last four years has been—

*Crude Opium—Rate per dhari.*

1879-80	₹
1880-81	45
1881-82	48
1882-83	35½
	30

<i>Manipulated Opium—Rate per dharī.</i>							<i>R</i>
1879-80	.	.	.	.	.	.	64½
1880-81	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
1881-82	.	.	.	.	.	.	54¾
1882-83	.	.	.	.	.	.	41

## IMPERIAL REVENUE.

9. *External Trade.*—Exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea.

36,059½ chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa during the year under report, or 4,050 chests more than last year, as has been explained in the opening chapter; this increase is not believed to afford any indication of the trade with China. The duty realised was ₹2,37,38,475, *viz.* :—

₹41,97,200 on 5,996 chests, at ₹700 per chest,—from 1st April to 27th June 1882.

₹1,95,41,275 on 30,063½ chests, at ₹650 per chest, from 28th June 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Of the 5,996 chests, 16 chests were exported from Bhopal on the 28th June 1882, paying duty at ₹700 per chest. There being no telegraph office at Bhopal, intimation of the reduction in duty by ₹50 on that date did not reach that Agency till the 30th June.

The excess duty levied on this opium, ₹800, has since been refunded at Bombay.

10. The following statement shows the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes issued, and the duty realised at each Agency during the year 1882-83, as contrasted with 1881-82:—

AGENCY.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
1881-82.					1882-83.			
			R	R			R	R
Indore . . . . .	650	12,477	700	87,33,900	709	2,403	700	16,82,100
						11,096		650
Rutlam . . . . .	150	1,905½	700	13,33,850	85	13,499	701	88,94,500
						271		650
Dhar . . . . .	30	684	700	4,78,800	87	747	650	4,85,550
						1,018		6,75,250
						200	700	1,40,000
						1,307	650	8,49,550
						1,507		9,89,550

AGENCY.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
	1881-82.				1892-93.			
			R	R			R	R
Ujjain . . .	672	9,974	700	69,81,800	618	2,045 8,251½	700 650	14,31,500 53,63,475
Oodeypore . . .	389	4,659	700	32,61,300	247	10,296½ 192 2,617	700 650	67,91,975 1,34,400 17,01,050
Jaora . . .	81	1,090	700	7,63,000	86	2,809 184 917	700 650	18,35,450 1,28,800 5,96,050
Bhopal . . .	88	1,220	700	8,54,000	207	1,101 356 2,373	700 650	7,24,850 2,49,200 15,42,450
Mandsaur . . .	...	...	...	...	234	2,729 345 2,755	700 550	17,91,650 2,41,500 17,90,750
						3,100		20,32,250
TOTAL .	2,060	32,009½	700	2,24,06,650	2,273	5,096 30,063½	700 650	41,97,200 1,95,41,275
						36,059½		2,37,88,475

## ABSTRACT.

*Total Monthly Export from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency.*

MONTH.	1881-82.			1892-93.			REMARKS.
	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	
		R	R		R	R	
April . . .	1,352	700	9,46,400	2,716½	700	19,01,550	
May . . .	1,273	...	8,91,100	1,366	...	9,56,200	
June . . .	3,073½	...	21,51,450	*1,923½	700 & 650	13,45,950	* Ten chests at Rs650.
July . . .	3,782½	...	26,47,750	1,171½	650	7,61,475	
August . . .	2,746	...	19,22,200	4,134	...	26,87,100	
September . . .	2,854½	...	19,98,150	3,715	...	24,14,750	

*Total Monthly Export from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency—contd.*

MONTH.	1881-82.			1882-83.			REMARKS.
	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	
		R	R		R	R	
October . . .	4,162	...	29,13,400	3,768	...	24,49,200	
November . . .	3,637½	...	25,46,250	3,468	...	22,54,200	
December . . .	2,529	...	17,70,300	2,715½	...	17,65,075	
January . . .	2,681½	...	18,77,050	4,114½	...	26,74,425	
February . . .	2,008	...	14,05,600	4,523	...	29,39,950	
March . . .	1,910	...	13,37,000	2,488	...	16,17,200	
TOTAL . . .				36,103½	...	2,37,67,075	
Deduct . . .				44	...	28,600	
<p>Passport for 44 chests of opium issued from the Dhar scales in October 1882, and taken out of the accounts on the 5th February 1883, owing to the consignment being attached by the Dhar Durbar on account of the insolvency of the importer.</p>							
TOTAL . . .	32,009½	700	2,24,06,650	36,059½	700 & 650	2,37,38,475	

₹

5,996 chests, at ₹700 per chest . . . 41,97,200  
 30,063½ chests, at ₹650 per chest . . . 1,95,41,275

**PROVINCIAL REVENUE.**

11. Three hundred and twenty-eight passports were granted by this Agency for the export of 1,460½ chests of opium:—

₹

297 passes for 1,147 chests, at ₹700 . . . 8,02,900  
 28 „ for 275½ „ at „ 175 . . . 48,212½  
 3 „ for 38 „ . . . Free of duty.

Additionally 20 chests were purchased by this office for the Mysore Government during the year, and 101 chests were supplied to the Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the amount of opium passed for consumption in India and the duty realised

thereon, together with exports free of duty; the provincial revenue secured on the exports being remitted to the chief revenue authority of the province concerned.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Chests.	Amount of Duty at R700. R.
<i>On payment of Duty—</i>		
Punch Mehals . . . . .	13	9,100
from the Rutlam scales.		
Mahi Kantha . . . . .	2	1,400
from the Rutlam scales.		
Ahmedabad . . . . .	47	32,900
32 chests from the Ujjain, and 15 chests from the Oodeypore scales.		
Kathiawar Agency . . . . .	19	13,300
15 chests from the Mandsaur, and 4 chests from the Rutlam scales.		
<hr/>		
Total number of passes 17.		
Chests . . . . .	81	...
Duty . . . . .	...	56,709

*Free of Duty—*

## To States under the—

Mahi Kantha Agency . . . . .	8	...
from the Oodeypore scales.		
Palanpur Agency . . . . .	30	...
from the Rutlam scales.		

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Total number of passes 3.

Chests . . . . .	38
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## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

## Kristna District—

Juggayapett . . . . .	38	26,600
(Cake opium packed in baskets and bags.)		

## Godaveri District—

Rajahmundry (in bags) . . . . .	193½	1,35,450
Ambajapetta (in bags) . . . . .	46	32,200
Palleecole (in bags) . . . . .	10	7,000
Vizagapatam District (in bags) . . . . .	45½	31,850
Cocanada (in bags) . . . . .	15	10,500

## Ganjam District—

Berhampore (in bags) . . . . .	4	2,800
--------------------------------	---	-------

## Karnal District—

Banganapalli (in bags) . . . . .	½	350
Ditto (in chest) . . . . .	½	350

	Chests.	Amount of Duty at R700. R
Madras (ball opium packed in chests) . . . . .	40½	28,350
Bellary (in chests) . . . . .	4	2,800
Cuddapah (in chests) . . . . .	6	4,200
South Canara District—		
Mangalore (in chests) . . . . .	1	700
Malabar District—		
Palghat . . . . .	8	5,600
<hr/>		
Total number of passes 86.		
Chests . . . . .	*412½	2,88,750

Purchased and supplied by this agency, lbs. 14,157<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub>—101 chests (88 in chests and 13 in bags).

	Chests.	Amount of Duty at R175. R
Punjab—		
Delhi . . . . .	14	2,450
Ludhiana . . . . .	86	15,050
Ferozepore . . . . .	72	12,600
Karnal . . . . .	27	4,725
Hissar . . . . .	3	525
Jullunder . . . . .	22	3,850
Sirsa . . . . .	5½	962½
Umballa . . . . .	26	4,550
Lahore . . . . .	15	2,625
Bannu . . . . .	1	175
Mian Mir . . . . .	4	700
<hr/>		
Total number of passes 28.		
Chests . . . . .	275½	...
Amount of duty at R175 per chest . . . . .	..	48,212½

	Chests.	Amount of Duty at R700 per chest. R
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti . . . . .	90½	63,350
(10 chests from the Ujjain scales, 5 chests from Dhar, and 75½ from Indore.)		
Akola District . . . . .	156	1,09,200
Ellichpur . . . . .	3 ½	24,150
Wun . . . . .	24	16,800
Bassim . . . . .	7	4,900

\* 60 chests, and 352½ in bags.

	Chests.	Amount of Duty at ₹700 per chest. ₹
Buldana . . . . .	5	3,500

Total number of passes 78.

Chests . . . . .	317	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	2,21,900

#### Other Administrations—

##### Hyderabad, Deccan—

In bags . . . . .	187½	131,250
(8 bags from the Ujjain scales.)		
In chests . . . . .	149	104,300
(9 chests from the Ujjain scales).		

Total number of passes 116.

Chests . . . . .	336½	...
Amount of duty . . . . .		2,35,550

##### Mysore Government—

Purchased and supplied by this office 20 chests.

#### *Abstract Provincial Exports.*

PRESIDENCY.	No. of Passes.	DUTY PAID.			Duty-free Chests.	REMARKS.
		Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.		
			₹	₹		
Bombay . . . . .	20	81	700	56,700	38	
Madras . . . . .	86	412½	700	2,88,750	...	Purchased and supplied.
		101	700	Not levied at Indore.	...	
Punjab . . . . .	28	275½	175	48,212½	...	
Berar . . . . .	78	317	700	2,21,900	...	
Hyderabad . . . . .	116	336½	700	2,35,550	...	
Mysore . . . . .	...	20	700	Not levied at Indore.	...	Purchased and supplied.
TOTAL . . . . .	328	1,543½	...	8,51,112½	38	

12. *Hundi Stamps*.—Stamp paper to the value of ₹16,238-14 was used in Malwa by the exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

13. *Establishment*.—The cost of establishments in Malwa borne by Government during the year was at—

*Indore*—

	R	a.	p.
Establishment . . . .	7,596	0	0
Contingent charges . . .	510	14	3
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>8,106</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>

*Rutlam*—

Establishment . . . .	4,560	0	0
Contingent charges . . .	26	12	6
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,586</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>

**GRAND TOTAL** . . . . . **12,693 10 9**

14. *Cess Dues Collections*.—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as under—

SCALES.	Road-cess, Re. 1 per Chest.	Dhurmsala Fund, Re. 1 per Chest.	Manpur Road Dues, Rs. 3-10-0 per Chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore . . . . .	14,808 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam . . . . .	1,037 0 0	810 12 7	.....
Dhar . . . . .	.....	.....	5,481 0 0
Ujjain . . . . .	10,355 8 0	10,355 8 0	.....
Oodeypore . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Jaora . . . . .	1,143 0 0	929 12 8	.....
Bhopal . . . . .	2,729 0 0	2,729 0 0	.....
Mandsaur . . . . .	3,115 0 0	3,115 0 0	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>33,188 0 0</b>	<b>17,940 1 3</b>	<b>5,481 0 0</b>

NOTE.—The Dhurmsala cess is levied at Rutlam and Jaora in Shalumshahi currency.



*Indore Scales.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	
To Bombay, for exportation thence to China.	709	13,499	88,94,500	Duty at R700 and R650 per chest.
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Madras—				
Presidency . . . . .	86	412½	2,88,750	At R700.
Ditto purchased and supplied . . . . . (366 in bags and 147½ in chests.)	...	101	...	
To Punjab . . . . .	28	275½	48,212½	At R175.
To Berar—				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts . . . . .	76	302	2,11,400	At R700.
To Hyderabad—				
(Deccan) . . . . .	109	319½	2,23,650	At R700.
(177½ in bags and 142 in chests.)				
To Mysore—				
Purchased and supplied . . . . .	20	...	...	.....

15. *Sub-agencies.*—There are the following sub-agencies, viz. :—

*Assistant Opium Agents.*

*Rutlam and Jaora*—Mr. P. Y. Grant.

*Dhar*—Mr. Mancherji Manakji.

*Ujjain*—Mr. Hurmusji Naorosji.

*Oodeypore*—Mr. A. Collins.

*Bhopal*—Mr. F. Fernandez.

*Mandsaur*—Mr. Byramji Pestonji.

With the exception of Rutlam, all the sub-agencies were maintained by Native States.

Mr. Mancherji Manakji, the Assistant Opium Agent at Dhar, has applied for pension, and will retire early next year after a long career of useful service.

*Rutlam.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	
To Bombay—				
For China . . . . .	85	1,018	6,75,250	Duty at R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay—				
Presidency, free . . . . .	2	30	...	
Duty paid . . . . .	8	19	13,300	At R700.

*Dhar.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	
To Bombay—				
For China . . . . .	87	1,507	9,89,550	Duty at R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Berar—				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts . . . . .	1	5	3,500	At R700.

*Ujjain.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	
To Bombay—				
For China . . . . .	618	10,296½	67,94,975	At R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay—				
Presidency . . . . .	1	32	22,400	At R700.
To Berar—				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts . . . . .	1	10	7,000	At R700.
To Hyderabad—				
Deccan . . . . .	7	17	11,900	At R700.
(8 in bags and 9 in chests.)				

*Oodeypore.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	
To Bombay—				
For China . . . . .	247	2,809	18,35,450	At R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Duty free . . . . .	1	8	...	
Duty paid . . . . .	2	15	10,500	At R700.

*Jaora.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	
To Bombay—				
For China . . . . .	86	1,101	7,24,850	At R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i>				
<i>Nil.</i>				

*Bhopal.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i> To Bombay— For China . . . . .	207	2,729	R 17,91,650	At R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i> <i>Nil.</i>				

*Mandsaur.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i> To Bombay— For China . . . . .	234	3,100	R 2,032,250	At R700 and R650.
<i>Provincial—</i> To Bombay— Presidency . . . . .	6	15	10,500	At R 700.

*Revenue, General.*

<i>I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.</i>							
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Land revenue, abkari, &c. . . . .					23,469	12	5
Sale of stamps . . . . .					36,562	11	0
Imperial fees and receipts . . . . .					916	2	3
Electric telegraph . . . . .	71,334	15	9				
Postal (including money-orders and Savings Bank) collections . . . . .	15,16,643	0	8				
Miscellaneous . . . . .					15,87,978	0	5
					41,709	7	1
<i>II.—Payment by Native States.</i>							
Contributions to contingent . . . . .					2,43,402	3	6
Tributes assigned to British Government . . . . .					3,04,428	5	5
Tributes paid through British Government . . . . .					2,37,839	11	3
Fixed payment for istimrar land . . . . .					27,194	5	6
Succession and nuzarana . . . . .					81,250	0	0
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .					25,84,750	10	10

## CHAPTER IV.

## EDUCATION.

*The Residency College.*—Mr. Alexander took leave on medical certificate on the 24th April 1882, and on the 8th of June Mr. J. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhund, was appointed to officiate in his place. There were 13 chiefs studying in the college during the year under review. Their names are:—

1. Maharaja Jeswant Singh, of Semlia.
2. Maharaja Chatar Singh, brother of Maharaja Jeswant Singh.
3. Rana Sarup Singh, of Jobat.
4. Raja Ranjit Singh, of Girwana.
5. Lal Tribikram Singh, of Sitpura.
6. Maharana Wajé Singh, of Ali Rajpura.
7. Thakur Bharat Singh, of Sonwa.
8. Thakur Randaman Singh } of Chanbaddi.
9. Thakur Jagbandan Singh }
10. Gunpat Rao } of Panth Peeploda.
11. Dhundu Pant }
12. Narain Rao, of Mahidpur.
13. Hafiz Sirdar Bahadur, youngest son of the late Nawab of Banda.

They have all attended very regularly, and very fair progress has been made by each boy. In the highest class, Political Economy and Physiology, besides other subjects, were studied.

2. *The Residency School, Indore.*—The school did very well in the Entrance Examination. It sent up 6 boys and passed 5, 3 in the second division and 2 in the third. For the Central India schools examination, 18 appeared. Nine passed, 1 being placed in the first division and 8 in the second. The result of the local examination might have been better. Still, looking at the examination results of the year, the school did very well. The credit of these good results is chiefly due to Babu Piyari Lal, the head master.

Mr. Mather examined the lower classes of the school at Christmas, but was far from satisfied with the results. The pronunciation of the boys in English was not at all good, while the way in which translation had been taught was very faulty. The Superintendent of the Boarding House and Lala Piyari Lal helped Mr. Mather in this examination.

Their part of the examination, too, was not found to be very satisfactory. The pay of the lower teachers is very small, and not much can be expected from an English teacher who receives only Rs 13 a month.

Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh, of Dattia, living at Indore, in honour of the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, gave Rs 100 to be given away in prizes to the boys of the school and Rs 120 in scholarships. He has also promised to give for next year Rs 120 or Rs 10 a month, to the boy who, in the whole of the Central India Agency, stands highest in the Entrance Examination of 1883. The only other subscribers to the school were Gulji Jagannath, Bankers, Residency Bazaar.

3. *Mhow Zoroastrian School*.—This school had on the rolls at the end of the year 166 boys. The average daily attendance for the year was 141. The amount collected in fees was Rs 1,331-4. In no school in Central India is such a large amount collected in fees, not even in the Residency School, Indore. This school receives a monthly grant of Rs 50 from the Cantonment Committee in Mhow. With this grant and a small sum received from private contributions, together with the fees collected from the boys, the working of the school has to be carried on. Considering every thing, the school did very fairly during the past year, passing 1 boy out of 3 sent up for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and 6 out of 13 who appeared for the Central India schools examination. Judging by the past results, I think this school well merits the monthly grant it receives from the Cantonment Committee in Mhow.

4. *The Sehore High School*.—This school and the girls' school were examined by Mr. Thompson, the Educational Inspector of the Jubbulpore Circle, Central Provinces. He reported most favourably of both institutions. The daily average attendance of the boys' school was 313·94, as compared with 278·67 of last year. The total number on the books was 370. The average attendance of the girls' school was 92·78, as compared with 80·10 of the previous year.

In the Civil Station Bazar five private schools were kept up. They were attended by 83 scholars. The subjects of study were Hindi, Persian, and Arabic. There was also a school in the city supported by the Bhopal State. It was attended by 80 pupils, who received their education free.

All these six schools acted as feeders to the Sehore High School.

5. *The Manpur Schools*.—There were four schools in this Agency open during the year. The average attendance was 80, and the cost Rs. 1,187-15-6. Two boys were sent up from the Manpur High School for the second class of the Central India schools examination. Both passed and were placed in the second division.

6. *The Barwani High School*.—Five boys appeared from this school for the Central India schools examination, one for the second class and four for the third. Three passed, 2 being placed in the first division and 1 in the second. This result is by no means a discreditable one.

7. *The Rewah School*.—The Political Agent considers that “the school at Rewah has maintained its good character and popularity.” One boy was sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but failed to pass; while for the Central India schools examination 4 appeared, though only 2 passed. The results cannot be considered as very good.

The average number on the rolls was 229, and the average daily attendance 145.

Schools have been opened at Madhogurh, Burdi, Sitlaha, Teonthur, Ramnugger, and Mowgunj, while school buildings have been sanctioned at each of the tehsils. In the above-mentioned schools the average number on the rolls was 403, and the average daily attendance 255.

The Political Agent considers that “education is becoming popular even in such a benighted country as Rewah,” and is fully confident that a school for sirdars’ children would be largely attended, if there was a respectable building for the purpose.

8. *Gwalior*.—As the Resident remarks: “The returns received from the durbar show little progress in the matter of education.” There was a slight increase in the number of pupils, the number being 2,938, as compared with 2,767 of last year. The total cost to the State was only Rs. 2,141, a ridiculously small amount to be spent on education by the largest Native State in Central India.

A private school was kept going in Morar by the help of subscriptions, but it is described as “being inadequate to the wants of the place.”

A small school was started in the Cantonment of Sipri during the year.

9. *The Goona School*.—The Goona Rajkumar School has now been four years in existence, and the difficulties as

regards the necessary funds have been finally overcome. It is supported by annual contributions from the Goona Agency and the Chiefs of the district. The average daily attendance for the past year was 74.78, as compared with 68 of the previous year. In the Rajkumar class there are the Rajas of Gurrah and Oomri, the Dewan of Sirsi, and his two brothers. A good deal of persuasion was necessary at first to get their parents to agree to their studying in the school. English, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Hindi, and Urdu, were taught in the school. The Political Assistant speaks well of the head master, Mr. Uma Nath Bagchi, and considers he takes great interest in his work.

10. *The Jaora School*.—This school made a better show in the examinations than in the previous year. None were sent up for the Entrance Examination, but in the local examinations 3 appeared and 2 passed, both of whom obtained scholarships. The Political Agent speaks of the school as "being well attended under the management of Bishu Narain, the head master, who seems likely to do justice to it."

11. *The Rutlam School*.—Mr. Sherring, the Superintendent of State Education, reports that "during the year the English Department of the Rutlam Central College more than doubled its proficiency." Two boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. One passed and was placed in the second division. For the Central India schools examinations 11 appeared and 5 passed, 2 of whom carried off scholarships. Mr. Sherring says: "In these annual examinations the Central College has never before taken so high a place." The progress of the lower classes was also very satisfactory. Mr. Sherring examines them orally every six weeks.

The Rajkumar class has progressed but slowly. A private tutor, however, was appointed to attend the young Thakurs at their homes, and much is hoped for from this arrangement.

In the Vernacular Department, the general progress was satisfactory. A Rurki Sub-overseers' class was started with a view of training students in engineer's work.

There were 29 schools in Rutlam, including four zenana ones. These were well attended and cared for. The Political Agent says "that the Raja takes great interest in them himself, and is ably assisted by Mr. Herbert Sherring, Superintendent of State Education." There were 378 boys on the

rolls of the Central College during the past year, and in the village and girls' schools the total number of students was 1,628, *viz.*, 1,523 boys and 105 girls.

12. *Agar*.—The Regimental School was well attended by the children of the residents of the Cantonment Bazaar. The Political Agent for Western Malwa thinks that if “a Rajkumar class could be added in which the sons of the Thakurs of the neighbourhood could be instructed, it would be greatly appreciated. At present the Thakurs’ great objection to sending their children to Indore is the expense, though they express their willingness to have them taught if a class be established at Agar.

13. *The Dhar School*.—Five boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Two only passed, and these were placed in the third division. For the Central India schools examination no students appeared, as the head master informed me that the boys were too poor to pay the increased fees, though every other school in Central India sent in boys and paid the fees.

There were 19 schools educating 694 scholars supported by the State during the year. The amount spent on education by the State was ₹7,014.

14. *The Dewas School*.—This school sent up 3 boys for the Entrance Examination. Not one of them passed. For the Central India schools examination 8 were sent up, of whom only 3 passed. The school, I am afraid, is very badly managed. It is not for want of funds, as it is about the best paid school in Central India; but on account of both the senior and junior branch of the State supporting it, there is a want of unanimity about its management. Schools upon which not even half so much is spent do a great deal better every year than this school has done for the last few years.

15. *Ali Rajpur*.—This school was visited by the Agent, Governor General, and closed by his orders in February last, as it was considered unsuitable to maintain an English school in a Bhil State.

16. *Jhabua*.—There were five schools in this State educating 178 boys during the year. The boys were instructed in Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar.

17. *The Indore City School*.—There was an increase of 10 in the number of boys on the rolls during the year under review over that of the previous year. The number of boys



on the rolls at the close of the year was 274. Eight students were sent up for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Five passed, 3 in the second division and 2 in the third.

A normal school was started during the year. Its object is to turn out well-qualified teachers, who, on completing their course, will most likely receive appointments under the State. The school was opened on the 6th June 1882, and had 10 on the rolls by the end of the year.

From the returns received, there were only 95 schools in the Maharaja's territory during the year, with 4,896 scholars. As compared with last year, there was a decrease of 12 in the number of schools and of 46 in the number of scholars, though the cost to the Maharaja was increased by ₹1,436-3-9. The total cost to the Maharaja of these 95 schools was ₹45,892-8-3.

18. *The Rajkumar College, Nowgong.*—One boy appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. He was placed in the third division. For the Central India schools examination, 8 were sent up and 5 passed, 1 being placed in the first division and 4 in the second. Four scholarships were won by the boys of this college in the local examinations. At the commencement of the year, the Entrance and 2nd classes were abolished, so that all the time and attention of the teachers might be devoted to the Chiefs for whom the college was alone started. There were 17 Chiefs on the rolls. Those present in the college at the end of the year were —

1. Raja Vishwanath Singh, of Chutterpore.
2. Raja Chatter Singh, of Khanyadhana.
3. Dewan Rattan Singh, brother of the Chief of Khanyadhana.
4. Raja Ram Singh, Jagirdar of Rampura, N. W. Provinces.
5. Rao Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
6. Raghunandun Dikshit, cousin of the Jagirdar of Bilehri.
7. Kuar Piarey Ju, Thakur of the family of the Maharaja of Dattia.
8. Kuar Ganesh Ju, Thakur of the family of the Maharaja of Dattia.
9. Gopal Rai, a Government pensioner.

In the month of August, ₹5,531-4-6 were spent on the purchase of books for the library, which now consists of nearly 2,000 volumes.

Mr. Mitchell, head master of the zilla school, Kamptee, took charge of the office of Principal of the College on the 11th August 1882, in the place of Mr. Mather, who had been

promoted to officiate as Principal of the Residency College, Indore, in June.

Mr. Mitchell visited the State schools of Charkhari, Chutterpore, Tehri, Dattia, Punnah, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Alipura, and Sampthar, and the village schools of Jatara, Prithipur, Rajnagar, and Isanagar. Of some of these schools a short account is now given.

19. *Charkhari*.—This school did very well during the past year. One boy was sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and was the only one in the whole Agency who passed in the first division. In the Central India schools examination 3 appeared for the second class and all passed, 1 obtaining a scholarship of ₹4 a month for proficiency in Sanskrit.

Mr. Mitchell, the Officiating Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, visited the school in October, and, after examining the lower classes, expressed himself as quite satisfied with the result.

The five village schools of Chundla, Ranipur, Mahewa, Isanagar, and Rewaie, were all examined during the cold weather and found to be doing on the whole good work. There were 136 boys studying in these five schools. The central school at Charkhari had 200 boys on the rolls during the year.

The young Maharaja was also examined by Mr. Mitchell while he was in Charkhari. Mr. Mitchell considers that he has during the past eighteen months made very satisfactory progress, and that if this rate of progress be maintained, he will soon become a very good scholar. He considers the young Maharaja clever and well informed, but not as far advanced for his age as he ought to be.

20. *Chutterpore*.—This school had 110 boys on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 83. Three boys appeared for the Central India schools examination in the third class. All of them passed and were placed in the first division. One of the 3 stood first in order of merit, and carried off the silver medal yearly given by the Residency School, Indore, as well as three scholarships worth ₹14 a month.

There were also six village schools supported by the State. These educated 190 boys. Mr. Mitchell was able to inspect one of them—Rajnagar—which he describes as “a large and well-managed school.”

21. *Tehri*.—Mr. Mitchell found 81 boys present in this school when he examined it. The average daily attendance

was 62. Five boys were sent up for the third class of the Central India schools examination, but only two passed, both being placed in the second division. The Maharaja takes great interest in the education of his subjects, and his school of 22 girls was very much praised by the Agent, Governor General, Sir Lepel Griffin.

There were four village schools, educating 146 boys, supported by the State. Mr. Mitchell was only able to inspect two, *viz.*, Prithipur and Jatara.

22. *Dattia*.—Mr. Mitchell speaks of this school as being “a very good one, with 179 boys on the rolls and an average attendance of 122.” He was not quite satisfied with the teachers, as he considered that they had shown great indifference to their instructions on some points. Four boys were sent up for the third class of the Central India schools examination. Two passed, both being placed in the second division. One boy obtained a scholarship for proficiency in Sanskrit.

This school also sent 6 boys for the Vernacular Examination, 4 for the third Sanskrit class, and 2 for the third Persian. Four passed, 3 in the Sanskrit and 1 in the Persian. This scheme of vernacular examinations, to be held yearly about the same time as the Central India schools examinations, was one which Mr. Mather had much at heart and did much to encourage. The course of studies was one which he had drawn up, and which he got the Chiefs to adopt for the Vernacular Departments of their schools. This is now the second year of these examinations in the vernacular having been held.

23. *Punnah*.—Mr. Mitchell was very much pleased with the good and methodical work done by the English Department of this school. He found 92 boys present when he visited the school. The average daily attendance was 62. The Maharaja has long promised to start village schools in each of his tehsils, but up to the present time has done nothing towards fulfilling his promise.

24. *Ajaigarh*.—This school has very much fallen off. The English Department has been deserted for months.

25. *Bijawar*.—This school had a very fair Hindi Department, numbering 30 boys.

26. *Alipura*.—This vernacular school, with 71 boys on the rolls, was visited by Mr. Mitchell. He was satisfied with what he saw.

27. *Sampthar*.—This school consisting of three departments, English, Urdu, and Hindi, has always been a very badly managed one, and is hardly deserving of the name of a school. The interest taken in it by the State is very spasmodic.

In the State and village schools of Bundelkhund, 1,402 boys were educated during the year under review, *viz.*, 846 boys in the State schools and 456 in the village schools.

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*Education.*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		Average daily attendance of Pupils.		EXPENDITURE DURING 1882-83.										SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1882-83.				REMARKS.
	Male.	e male.	Total.		Teacher's salary.	Contingent and other ex- penses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from local funds and Native States.	Contributions and sub- scriptions.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.							
Residency School, including the col- lege and the night school	1	...	1	154	11,958 5 9	1,259 14 11	13,218 4 8	6,585 0 0	2,990 0 0	1,420 0 0 (from inter- est).	120 0 0	3,324 14 0	14,439 14 0						

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,

October 20th, 1883.

JOHN MATHER,

Offg. Principal.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

*Education.*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		Average Daily Attendance of Pupils.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1882-83.					SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1882-83.				
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Teacher's salary.	Contingent and other ex- penses.		Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and sub- scriptions.	Fees from pupils.	TOTAL.
						R a. p.	R a. p.						
Agency and Cantonment Schools .	5	1	6	808-20	37,692 14 1	10,525 14 0	48,218 12	715,988 0 0	16,816 0 0	13,834 12	0,417 6 0	53,050 2 0	
Military Schools . . . .	2	..	2	114-50	955 0 0	9 4 1	964 4 1	395 0 0	.....	500 0 0	133 4 0	1,030 4 0	
Manpur and Native State Schools .	238	4	242	13726-70	1,10,370 5 3	5,079 1 1	1,15,458 6 4	924 0 0	1,13,030 0 3	1,385 13 1	118 0 0	1,15,458 6 4	
GRAND TOTAL .	245	5	250	13649-85	1,49,027 3 4	15,014 3 8	1,64,041 7	017,307 0 0	1,23,840 9 3	15,720 9 1	10,670 10 0	1,60,544 12 4	

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,

December 6th, 1883.

JOHN MATHER,

Offg. Principal.

## CHAPTER V.

REVIEW BY THE OFFICIATING GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AGENT,  
CENTRAL INDIA, OF THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, FOR 1882-83.

The question of importance in the Central India administration, *viz.*, the water-supply to the British Cantonment of Mhow, still remains unsettled. The Government of India have allowed that this is a purely military work, but owing to more pressing military demands elsewhere in India, they are unable to grant the large outlay,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees nearly, necessary to carry out the scheme, and have directed that some less ambitious scheme be considered, such as the impounding of rain-water from roofs of barracks in reservoirs, suggested by the Government of Bombay. This matter is now under consideration, but without absolutely committing myself to a definite opinion on a scheme which has not yet come before me in a mature form, I may say that any half measure of the kind suggested scarcely holds out promise of satisfactory results.

A great advance has been made towards opening up communication to the Cantonments of Sehore, Agar, and Sirdarpore, with the centre of civil, political, and military authority at Indore and Mhow; bridged and metalled roads to the two first-named cantonments being well advanced towards completion, and the one to Sirdarpore being now well in hand. These three roads are being constructed principally from local and contributed funds, but they are really military communications.

The Banda and Sagor Road is a communication of political and of some commercial importance. It has for long years been in abeyance, but on pressing representations to Government, grants of money have been made in the past and ensuing years, and it is hoped that the section between Chutterpore and Heerapore will show good progress during 1883-84.

Seven feeder roads to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, between Mhow and Neemuch, are either completed or well advanced towards completion. This administration is alive to the importance of completing feeders both to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and to the E. I. Railway within Central



India limits, and will prosecute work on them as funds are available. The abkari collections, from which funds are provided for feeder roads, have however large demands on them; I cannot, therefore, hope to push the construction of feeders as actively as I could wish.

The percentage of establishment "Other Services" is heavy; but, as explained in previous years, considering the vast area of Central India, further reduction to any appreciable extent is scarcely practicable. The requirements of Central India demand far larger grants of money than are annually made; the same establishment could efficiently control and supervise more work than the limited means at the disposal of this administration will admit of its prosecuting.

This question of heavy establishment charges has been occupying my anxious attention, and I hope before long to mature a measure of reduction without sacrifice of efficiency.

I have to regret that the contributions of the Gwalior and Bhopal States have fallen into arrears, but the steps I have taken will, I trust, prevent the recurrence of such arrears.

#### MILITARY.

The total outlay under head Military during the year 1882-83 has been ₹2,10,397, against the final grant of the year of ₹2,26,000. The original Budget grant for the year, ₹2,23,000, was augmented by ₹3,000 in round numbers, specially for the renewal of roofs of Commissariat sheds at Neemuch. The short outlay amounting to ₹15,603 is due to lapses under the several heads, as follows:—

	₹	₹
Original Works . . . . .	19,410	
Repairs . . . . .	6,529	
Establishment . . . . .	5,627	
Decrease of Stock . . . . .	7,179	
	<hr/>	38,742
Deduct excesses—		
Tools and Plant . . . . .	1,508	
Stock increase . . . . .	16,664	
Miscellaneous Advances . . . . .	3,061	
Barrack Department . . . . .	1,909	
	<hr/>	23,142
		<hr/>
Net lapse		15,603
		<hr/>

The lapses occurred principally in the Mhow Division, in which by far the largest extent of military works are carried on, and are due, the Executive Engineer explains, to the orders of the Government of India early in the year restricting expenditure on military works. Though this prohibition was rescinded in December, it was then too late to push sanctioned works, the preparation of materials having been interfered with. There necessarily is a lapse on establishment consequent on the lapses under other heads, the charge for establishment being a fixed percentage on military outlay. A portion of the short outlay is counterbalanced by increase of stock amounting to ₹16,664.

### FORTIFICATION.

*Mhow.*—The store-room with the greater portion of the left face and flank of the N. W. bastion, Mhow Fort, were re-constructed during the year. The roofs of the miscellaneous store-rooms were also dismantled, and re-construction commenced on a better plan.

An estimate was prepared for the construction of an engine and fuel shed, and for erecting machinery in the arsenal workshops. Work was not commenced, however, as it was doubtful whether provision could be made for it in the Budget of 1883-84.

### GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

*Mhow.*—The annual deepening of wells had to be carried out to ensure a sufficiency of water for the use of troops. The necessity of carrying out the water-supply scheme for the Mhow Cantonment stands out more and more prominently every day. Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett has published a voluminous sanitary report, in which the deficiencies in quality and quantity of the water-supply of this cantonment are strongly animadverted on. The Government have called for a report on the feasibility of impounding rain-water and storing in reservoirs for use. This matter is now under consideration.

*Neemuch.*—A direct road of approach from the cantonment to the railway station is a want that is much felt, and project for this will be considered when funds can be found. The drainage of the Sudder Bazaar was considerably improved at an outlay of ₹3,000.

*Sutna.*—This cantonment is still unconnected with the

trunk road by any permanent communication. A fair-weather road is maintained, but this becomes heavy and almost impassable in rains.

At Indore the boundary road was metalled.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

*Mhow.*—The following works were completed during the year under review :—

- (i) An elephant harness-room and cooking-shed for the Heavy Field Battery.
- (ii) Providing iron railing round upper outer verandah of Nos. 1, 2, 3, of European Infantry Barracks, which previously offered no protection against men walking off the upper story when in a drowsy state.
- (iii) Quarters for native medical subordinates attached to General Hospital.
- (iv) Fixing louvres to arches of lower story verandahs, General Hospital.

The garrison cells, guard-room, and provost's quarters, were commenced during the year, and a large quantity of materials were collected. Porches to north and west of General Hospital were commenced.

A sergeants' mess for the Artillery has long been considered a want; an estimate is prepared, but sanction is deferred for want of funds.

Sundry minor works, aggregating R10,483 in value, were carried out.

At Neemuch only minor works to the extent of R4,360 were executed.

At Goona, an armourers' shop for the Central India Horse was commenced; the walls were finished, roof and fittings remained to complete.

At Sirdarpore, quarters for the hospital assistant attached to the Bhil Corps have been built.

At Indore, quarters for the officers of the detachment, Native Infantry, were in progress; also armourers' shop, Native Infantry, well for Native Infantry, and Native Infantry rifle range. The following works were completed in the year :—

- (i) Substituting corrugated for tiled roof in European Infantry Barrack.
- (ii) Native Infantry School.
- (iii) Native Infantry Subadars' Quarters.

- (iv) Native Infantry Magazine.
- (v) Levelling Native Infantry parade ground.

## ORDNANCE.

*Mhow.*—The buildings under this head are all within the fort enclosure, and are reviewed under “Fort.”

## COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT.

*Mhow.*—An elephant shed, containing 22 stalls, godowns, store-room, and cooking places, for the Transport Department, was nearly completed during the year. Most of the transport elephants were sheltered in the shed during last hot weather.

## STAFF.

*Nil.*

## REPAIRS.

All the military buildings and cantonment roads proper were kept in serviceable repair during the year.

## OTHER SERVICES.

The total outlay during the year under review amounts to ₹6,26,803, against the final revised grant of ₹5,86,200, showing an excess of ₹40,603.

This excess is brought out clearly in the following detail:—

	Lapses. ₹	Excesses. ₹
Original Works—Civil Buildings . . . . .	2,462	
Ditto Communications . . . . .	21,194	
Repairs—Civil Buildings . . . . .	647	
Ditto Communications . . . . .	...	7,637
Establishment . . . . .	...	49,619
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	8,071
Stock . . . . .	2,837	
Miscellaneous advances . . . . .	...	2,416
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>27,140</b>	<b>67,743</b>
<b>Net excess</b> . . . . .		<b>40,603</b>

while there is a lapse of ₹23,656 on Original Works, due principally to the small expenditure on Dhar and Sirdarpore road; there are large excesses on—

	₹
Repairs . . . . .	6,990
Establishment . . . . .	49,619
Tools and Plant . . . . .	8,071

The first is due to small excesses in the several divisions, which aggregate nearly R7,000. The excess on Tools and Plant is due to appropriations sanctioned later in the year, which were not contemplated by the Original or Revised Budget Estimate, to cover which an addition of R7,000 was made to grant, reducing final excess to R821, which may be considered as mostly due to unforeseen petty excesses over various sanctioned allotments under the head.

The very large excess of nearly half a lakh of rupees on establishment is due to amounts less charged to—

	R
Military Works . . . . .	5,627
Ditto Contributions . . . . .	41,540
Excess outlay under the Other Services . . . . .	2,452
	<hr/>
	49,619
	<hr/>

The excess under the first two items is due to works not having been carried out to the extent contemplated. The charge against Military and Contributions being restricted to certain fixed percentages; therefore what cannot thus be debited to these heads is necessarily charged to Imperial Other Services; and the excess of R2,452 under the legitimate head is due to excess expenditure under Travelling Allowance and Contingencies.

### CIVIL BUILDINGS.

*Indore.*—The new workshops were completed at Indore, and a well was sanctioned in the yard and put in hand.

A bund with flood gates was partially constructed during the year under the Residency Bridge. Owing to the exhaustion of the funds contributed for this bund, the work extends only half across the stream and is left unfinished; the remaining half of the stream being dammed across with a temporary earth bund.

The Daly College for the sons of Native Chiefs and Sirdars was started on a moorum bed on which the plinth is laid from ground surface. It is probable the whole design will need re-consideration.

At Mhow, Neemuch, and Nagode, some minor works only were executed.

At Ujjain a new telegraph office is sanctioned at an estimated cost of R11,575; a quantity of material has been collected, but work was not commenced in the year

under review owing to delay on the part of the Gwalior Durbar to make over the ground fixed on as the site of the new building.

At Sehore some special alterations were carried out to the school.

A strong room for the treasury at Gwalior, for the safe custody of ten lakhs of treasure, was nearly completed within the year under review, and some minor alterations to the treasury and Cantonment Magistrate's Offices were carried out.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

*Mhow and Neemuch Road.*—Causeways have been sanctioned, and work has been started on them on the Malani, Duswas, and Dharar streams : a causeway sanctioned across the bed of the Gungait River has not been commenced in the year under review.

Nine miles of road south of Rutlam have been metalled, and in 19 miles some metal collection has been made.

*Feeder Roads.*—Nine feeders south of Neemuch, from the Mhow and Neemuch Road to the stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, have been projected ; six are completed, two are in progress, and one from Burnugger to Budnawar is not yet sanctioned. Two more feeder roads are said to be much wanted, connecting the Ghattia (near Jowra) and Kasirpura (north of Neemuch) stations with the trunk roads.

Short feeder roads are also required to connect the Great Deccan Road between Maihar and Kutnee within Central India limits with the stations on the East Indian Railway. Estimates have been called for, and, as funds permit, these feeders will be put in hand.

A road linking Agra and Bombay Road with Mhow and Neemuch Road passing through Mhow cantonment. Four culverts commenced last year were completed during the year under review.

*Ujjain and Agar Road.*—Length 40 miles. This road is banked and bridged, and metal collection is in progress throughout the length of road.

*Dhar and Sirdarpore Road.*—The alignment and surveys are completed, and the estimates are sanctioned. Some miles of earthwork between Tirla and Hatod are made, and the soling coat for this length is also either collected at roadside or ready at quarries. The progress has not been very good ; but this is due in some measure to scarcity of labour.

*Agra and Bombay Road.*—It was remarked in last year's report that the opening of the railway to Gwalior had taken a good deal of the traffic off the road to Gwalior from Agra. This is doubtless the case; but there still is a large amount of traffic on the road, as is evidenced by the tolls at the Chambal River at Dholepur still farming for about ₹12,000 per annum. The local traffic in the vicinity of Gwalior and Morar for about the last 15 miles, into these places, has not been influenced in the least in the way of diminution; the stone, timber, fuel, and grass carts, ply as much as ever, and there is some increase to this traffic in the shape of country produce tending to the railway station. South of Gwalior there has been a very considerable increase of grain traffic from Sipri, and owing to the scanty provision of funds the road between Gwalior and Sipri is a wreck compared to its former condition of only three or four years ago.

South of Sipri, as far as Beora, there is comparatively little traffic, and the road is in fair order, and, except near Mhow and Indore, where some activity in the flow of trade along the road is observable, all the way south to the Kandeish Border the road is little used, and is consequently maintained in fair condition at a small outlay.

The interference complained of in last year's report of the Gwalior Durbar officials with metal quarrying, has continued during the year under review, in some cases very much to the hindrance of work.

*Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—This continues to be a very important link of communication—one of the most important in Central India. The opening of the railway to Gwalior has diverted a very considerable amount of the traffic along the Jhansi and Gwalior Road which previously tended in the direction of Calpi and Cawnpore.

*Gwalior and Etawa Road.*—This road is quite complete as regards metalling and bridging, with the exception of a bridge over the Koari Naddi, which at present it is not contemplated to construct. The road is a very useful one, there being a good deal of traffic from Gohud tending south towards Gwalior, and from Bhind tending north towards Etawa.

*Nowgong and Sutna Road.*—Is 100 miles in length, and is divided into five sections, the original arrangement during construction being continued.

Section I, 14 miles, is fully complete in every respect.

Section II, 30 miles, is banked, bridged, and full length

metalled with one coat, and 20 miles with second or travelling coat. The last 10 miles have metal collected in part, consolidation of which will be done as far as funds make practicable during next year. At the end of the section is the large unbridged River Kane, over the bed of which a temporary causeway is annually thrown at a cost of about ₹800. It is now in contemplation to make a permanent masonry causeway, and estimate for this, amounting to about ₹20,000, is nearly ready. Government made a grant for this at the end of the year, and to prevent the money lapsing it was advanced to the Political Agent, Bundelkhund, who undertook the construction of the causeway through the agency of the Native States.

Section III, 13 miles, is banked and bridged, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the total length are metalled. The remaining  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles remained unmetalled, as the grant of ₹5,000 entered in the Budget was subsequently withdrawn. The supplementary bridge over the Sumbooa torrent in this section was fully completed in the year under review.

Section IV, 26 miles, is banked and bridged ; the whole length has received the soling coat of metal, and 15 miles the second or travelling coat. Collection of metal is in progress for the second coat in the remaining 11 miles.

Section V, 17 miles, is fully complete.

*Great Deccan Road.*—From south boundary of North-Western Provinces district to Kutni, north boundary of Central Provinces, 131 miles. This is maintained in fair trafficable order, the portion from north boundary to Maihar by the Rewah State, and the remainder from Maihar to the south boundary by the Public Works Department. When this road was transferred to the charge of Central India administration, there were four culverts in a ruinous state ; these have been re-constructed. Feeder roads connecting the Great Deccan Road with the stations on the East Indian Railway between Maihar and Kutni are much wanted, and will be taken in hand as funds can be found.

*Banda and Saugor Road.*—Three Sections, II, III, and IV, are within Central India limits.

The II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> are completed in every respect. The IV<sup>th</sup> Section, 25 miles, has had nothing done to it since 1868, when some earthwork was thrown up and metal broken as a famine work. The Agent, Governor General, has now strongly urged on Government the importance of this line and the necessity for its completion. At the end of the year Government



made a grant of R45,000 for the IVth Section, but as it could not be utilised on works, it was advanced to contractors to prevent its lapsing. In the current year, also, there is a grant of R25,000 for the IVth Section; it is expected therefore that a great stride of progress with bridging will be made during 1883-84. The project for bridging is well advanced and will shortly be submitted for sanction.

*Nowgong to Srinugger (on Banda Road).*—Length 21 miles. Complete in every respect.

*Nowgong to Dhasan (Jhansi Road).*—Length 14 miles. Complete in every respect. At the end of the section is the large unbridged River Dhasan. This has a temporary causeway thrown across annually.

*Nagode to Kalinger (on Banda Road)*—Is maintained merely as a fair-weather road.

*Dewas and Ashta Road*—In length 46 miles, is divided into three sections.

(I) Dewas Section, 18 miles—is finished.

(II) or Sindiah Section, 7 miles—metalled with second coat during the year under review, and one culvert was built completing the bridging.

(III) or Bhopal Section, 21 miles. The alteration in alignment noticed in last year's report, from 35 to 41 miles, has been carried out in the year under review; the earthwork throughout is now complete; bridges and causeways in this section are finished; the causeway across the bed of the Kali Sind is completed, and metalling is complete except over the new alignment. Here (from 35th to 45th mile) the soling coat is laid, the second coat is collected and will be consolidated during the rains of 1883. The third and final coat is collecting. The temporary service road has been kept in good order during the construction of the diversion. An inspection bungalow has been in progress during the year at Doodhi, in 36th mile.

*Ashta and Sehore Road.*—Length 25 miles. Earthwork was in progress in 5 miles during the year, and the out-houses of Ashta bungalow have been re-constructed.

*Beora and Sehore Road.*—Length 67 miles. No work was done during the year under review, as the alignment had to be revised. The surveys were prosecuted, and revised project is being framed.

*Jhansi and Sipri Road*—Length 61 miles, is banked

and bridged, the Kali Sind has a permanent masonry causeway. The road is only partially metalled, 26 miles being coated and 35 miles unmetalled. This road will rise much in importance when the railway is extended from Gwalior to Jhansi.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The total length of roads in Central India is upwards of 1,600 miles, of which 1,400 miles are completed, and about 200 miles are in progress. The revised grant for the year for the maintenance of these roads is R2,52,000, and the expenditure R2,59,637, which is quite inadequate for their efficient preservation; the roads, subject to much traffic, are consequently deteriorating.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

The following changes have taken place in the Engineer Establishment in Central India during the year:—

Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was transferred from Central India in April 1882 to officiate as Superintending Engineer in Burmah, and he reverted to Central India in January 1883.

Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, rejoined Central India from Government of India Secretariat in May 1882.

Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined Central India in October 1882, and was transferred to Rewah Coal Field Railway Survey in November of the same year.

Major F. Oldham relieved Major H. Carey as Examiner of Public Works Accounts early in January 1883.

Mr. D. M. Litster, Apprentice Engineer, joined from Roorkee College in May 1882, and was appointed Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, in December of the same year.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

*Offg. Secretary to Governor General's Agent  
for Central India, P. W. D.*

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## CHAPTER VI.

## POST OFFICE.

Mr. Williams received charge of this Circle from Mr. Mackenzie on the 16th October last.

2. The following is a statement of the estimated number of all articles passing through the post office in Central India during the last three years:—

1880-81 . . .	2,726,289		
1881-82 . . .	3,031,377	Increase	11.2 per cent.
1882-83 . . .	3,263,100	„	7.6 „

The increase of only 7.6 per cent. is not very favourable, when it is considered that thirteen offices have been added to the Circle during the year. The growth of the post office in Central India must necessarily be slower than in British territory. The number of post offices is few for the area of the Circle, and they are far apart in many instances.

3. There are postal systems in the Indore, Sindhia, and Bhopal territories. With the two latter the imperial post office has no connection. Unpaid correspondence is made over to the Indore State post office by the imperial post offices at Indore and Neemuch. No record is kept of paid correspondence. The figures given below show the transactions for the last two years as regards unpaid postage:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	£ s. p.	£ s. p.
Value of unpaid letters sent to the State post office, Indore . . . . .	1,467 13 0	1,536 12 6
Half share due to state post office . . . . .	733 14 6	768 6 3
Deduction on account of unpaid covers returned undelivered . . . . .	187 9 3	217 11 9
Balance paid to the British post office . . . . .	546 5 3	550 10 6

4. The following statement shows the total of balances at the savings banks under each head office in this Circle, as they stood at the close of the official year :—

HEAD OFFICES.	Number of savings banks, including head office.	Number of accounts open at the head and its sub-office on 31st March 1883.	Total of balances, including interest on 31st March 1883.	Average of accounts.		
			R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Agar . . . . .	4	5	117 4 0	23	7	2
Gwalior . . . . .	5	38	4,119 15 3	108	6	8
Indore . . . . .	9	61	6,128 6 9	100	7	5
Mhow . . . . .	5	139	20,779 9 2	149	7	10
Neemuch . . . . .	8	30	5,941 6 4	198	0	8
Nowgong . . . . .	7	52	7,037 5 8	135	5	3
Rutlam . . . . .	4	15	725 5 3	48	5	8
Sehore . . . . .	12	16	2,283 14 6	142	11	3
Satna . . . . .	8	23	3,204 15 9	139	5	6

The accounts are chiefly at the head offices, at which stations there are Europeans, Government clerks, and soldiers. An endeavour has now been made to acquaint the native public with the advantages of using the post office savings bank, by the distribution of broad sheets, printed in Hindi, describing its use.

5. The postal note system has hardly had sufficient trial to test its utility, as it only came into force on the 1st January last. Judging from the subjoined statement, it has not been so favourably received as the money-order business. The value of the notes is so small, that they are not often suitable for remittances, and the purchaser has to transmit them

at his own cost and risk. Moreover, odd annas cannot be remitted by means of postal notes, and they are therefore not always suitable for paying small accounts.

OFFICES BY WHICH NOTES WERE SOLD.	NUMBER OF NOTES SOLD DURING THREE MONTHS.			REMARKS.
	At eight annas each.	At one rupee each.	At two rupees eight annas each.	
Agar and its Sub-office . . . .	16	20	7	
Gwalior ditto . . . .	47	80	44	
Indore ditto . . . .	28	51	26	
Mhow ditto . . . .	25	33	70	
Ncemuch ditto . . . .	0	15	4	
Nowgong ditto . . . .	11	37	16	
Rutlam ditto . . . .	13	15	3	
Sehore ditto . . . .	10	21	0	
Satna ditto . . . .	18	48	11	
TOTAL . . . .	174	334	199	

R a. p.  
 174 at 8 = 87 0 0  
 334 at 1 = 33 4 0  
 199 at 2 = 39 8 0  
 707

6. The following is a summary of the money-order business during the past three official years:—

	ISSUED.		PAID.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
1880-81 . . . .	...	14,85,610 15 0	...	4,12,890 10 0	...	18,98,401 9 0
1881-82 . . . .	...	21,89,652 13 0	...	6,19,932 11 0	...	28,09,585 8 0
1882-83 . . . .	74,960	23,44,720 6 0	19,680	7,05,663 1 0	94,628	31,40,383 7 0

The increase during the year 1882-83, compared with 1881-82, is only 11·7 per cent., while the increase during 1881-82, compared with 1880-81, is 47·9 per cent.; but it was hardly to be expected that the large increase shown last year would be repeated this year again. Forms of application for money-orders, printed in Urdu, Hindi, and Mahrathi, were introduced into this Circle about the end of the year. Mr. Williams is at present unable to give any statistics as to the extent to which they are used, but hopes to be able to do so next year. He has, however, reason to believe they are much appreciated, and that they will help to advertise the money-order business to those who do not understand English.

7. In July 1880, a system was introduced of examining the accounts of head offices by an officer called the "Examiner of Post Office Accounts." A certain number of Examiners were appointed to each large circle, and one of them was deputed to examine the accounts of the smaller adjacent Circles, such as Central India, Rajputana, &c., but it was found that there was ample work in this Circle for a separate Examiner, and one was appointed in October last. Mr. C. Allsop is the name of the officer appointed.

8. Mr. Williams regrets to have to record the death of Cowasji Mernosji, Postmaster of Indore, on the 30th November last. Cowasji was at the time on sick leave. He had served as Postmaster of Indore since 1868.

9. Appendix A is a statement of post offices, village postmen, and letter-boxes other than those at post offices. There is an increase of 13 post offices, of which 8\* have been transferred from the Central Provinces. These offices are noted in the margin, and 5† have been newly opened in the Central India Circle.

\* Chowka.  
Bari.  
Bamori.  
Bareli.  
Bharkach.  
Kaliakhara.  
Garhi.  
Silwani.

† Sonkach.  
Malara.  
Rajgar.  
Rajnagar.  
Gwalior Fort.

The eight offices transferred are in native territory under Central India, but when the Circle was formed in November 1879, these offices were allotted to the Central Provinces; for departmental reasons, Mr. Williams obtained their transfer in January last. Of the 10 village postmen, 7 were transferred, and of the 16 letter-boxes, 9 were transferred, from the Central Provinces, together with 8 post offices above mentioned.

10. Appendix B shows all the post offices, village postmen, and letter-boxes (at post offices) in the Circle, as they stood on the last day of the official year.

11. Appendix C shows 8 cases of prosecution for offences punishable by law during the year, all of which have been successful.

12. Appendix D shows the value of, and fees paid on, insured and value-payable articles during the year. There is an increase in both descriptions of articles as compared with the previous year, as shown below:—

	Insurance Charges realised on Letters and Parcels.			Commission charged on Value-payable Articles.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Amount for the year 1881-82.	2,461	14	0	506	8	0
Ditto 1882-83.	2,601	9	0	738	4	0

In the insurance charges the increase is 5·6 per cent., and in the commission on value-payable articles the increase is 30·3 per cent.

13. No highway robbery has taken place in this Circle during the year.

On the 23rd October last, the runner who was carrying the mail from Mandsaur to Barwaha absconded with it. Besides ordinary letters, the mail contained the following:—

One hundred rupees in cash.

One insured parcel, value ₹25-4.

One ordinary parcel containing medicine.

One registered letter of no value.

The runner could not be traced, and no portion of the mail has been recovered.

During the year only two complaints have been received regarding registered letters or parcels. In one of these the post office was not to blame. In the other the village postman of the Dewas post office lost a registered letter containing nothing of value.

## Appendix A.

*Statement showing increase during the year 1882-83 in the number of Post Offices, Village Postmen, and Letter-boxes in Central India Postal Circle.*

	Existing on the 31st March 1882.	Existing on the 31st March 1883.	Increase.	REMARKS.
Post Offices . . . .	66	79	13	
Village postmen . . .	31	41	10	
Letter-boxes other than those at Post Offices .	52	68	16	

INDORE,

*The 1st July 1883.*

E. DEC. WILLIAMS,

*Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.*





## Appendix B.

*Showing the Post Office, Village Postmen, and Villages, and other places at which Letter-boxes are placed in the Central India Postal Circle, as they stood on the 31st March 1883.*

NAMES OF POST OFFICERS.	Number of Village Postmen attached to each Post Office.	Names of Villages and other places under each Post Office mentioned in column No. 1, at which there are letter-boxes.	Number.
Agar . . . . .	1	Agar City . . . . .	1
Ajaigarh . . . . .	...		
Alipura . . . . .	...		
Amjhera . . . . .	...		
Ashta . . . . .	...	Jawar . . . . .	1
Bamori . . . . .	2	Chatee . . . . .	1
Banswara . . . . .	...		
Baroda . . . . .	...		
Bareli . . . . .	1	Bagalwara . . . . .	1
Bari . . . . .	1	Umrawat, Chhindwara . . . . .	2
Barnagor . . . . .	1	Bakhatgarh . . . . .	1
Barwaha . . . . .	1		
Baug . . . . .	...		
Bharkach . . . . .	1	Raesin, Basoda . . . . .	2
Bhilsa . . . . .	1	Berasia, Jahangeeraabad . . . . .	2
Bhopal . . . . .	3	Kilehipur . . . . .	1
Biaora . . . . .	1		
Bijawar . . . . .	...	Chachora, Komhraj . . . . .	2
Binagaon . . . . .	1	Chhatarpur City . . . . .	1
Chhatarpur . . . . .	1	Nurabad, Jigni . . . . .	2
Chhonda . . . . .	...	Gadria Nala . . . . .	1
Chowka . . . . .	...	Piplia, Dewas City . . . . .	2
Dewas . . . . .	1	Dharampur . . . . .	1
Dhar . . . . .	1		
Dattiah . . . . .	...	Deogaon, Gairat Ganj . . . . .	2
Garhi . . . . .	1		
Gobindgarh . . . . .	...	Aronc, Bajrangarh . . . . .	2
Goona . . . . .	1	Sarafa Bazar, Chowdi Bazar, Janak Ganj, New B. Kotwali, Rum Godown, Police Street, Old Residency Mohna . . . . .	9
Gwalior . . . . .	1		
No. 1, Janak Tal . . . . .	...	Adda Bazaar, Syed Chabootra, Sarafa-Kotwali, Gorakund-Kishorpur Aligole . . . . .	5
No. 2, Morar . . . . .	...	Birsingpur . . . . .	1
No. 3, Gwalior Fort . . . . .	...	Piplauda, Sookhera . . . . .	2
Ichhawar . . . . .	...		
Indore . . . . .	...		
Indore City . . . . .	...	Dip, Tansot . . . . .	2
Jaitwar . . . . .	1		
Josra . . . . .	1		
Jawad . . . . .	...		
Jhabua . . . . .	...		
Jukeli . . . . .	...		
Kaliakhara . . . . .	...		
Khachraud . . . . .	...		
Kooksee . . . . .	...		
Madhogarh . . . . .	...		

*Showing the Post Office, Village Postmen, and Villages, and other places at which Letter-boxes are placed in the Central India Postal Circle as they stood on the 31st March 1883—concluded.*

Names of Post Offices.	Number of Village Postmen attached to each Post Office.	Names of Villages and other places under each Post Office mentioned in column No. 1, at which there are Letter-boxes.	Number.
Maihar . . . . .	1	Amarpatan Police Station . . . . .	2
Malara . . . . .	...		
Malhargarh . . . . .	...		
Mandlesar . . . . .	...		
Mandsaur . . . . .	8	Partabgarh . . . . .	1
Mehidpur . . . . .	...		
Mhow . . . . .	1	Kotwali . . . . .	1
Nagode . . . . .	...	Police Station . . . . .	1
Narsingarh . . . . .	...	Kotra . . . . .	1
Ncemuch . . . . .	1	Neemuch City . . . . .	1
Nowgong . . . . .	1	Bilari-Peepri Agency, Royal Artillery, European Regiment . . . . .	4
		Talen, Khujner . . . . .	2
Pachaur . . . . .	...		
Panna . . . . .	...		
Rajgarh . . . . .	1		
Rajnagar . . . . .	...		
Rajpoor . . . . .	...		
Revah . . . . .	1	Police Station . . . . .	1
Rutlum . . . . .	...	Phawaria . . . . .	1
Sahawal . . . . .	1		
Sailana . . . . .	...	Sarwan . . . . .	1
Sarangpur . . . . .	...		
Susnair . . . . .	2	Nalkhera . . . . .	1
Sehore . . . . .	2	Duraha, Debipura . . . . .	2
Shajalpur . . . . .	...		
Shajapur . . . . .	1	Shajapur City . . . . .	1
Silwani . . . . .	1		
Sipri . . . . .	...		
Sirdarpore . . . . .	1		
Sironj . . . . .	...		
Sonkach . . . . .	...		
Soyetkalan . . . . .	1	Pidawa, Rajgarh . . . . .	2
Sutna . . . . .	1	Sutna Bazar . . . . .	1
Tall . . . . .	...		
Ujjain . . . . .	2		
Unchehra . . . . .	...	Unchehra City . . . . .	1

INDORE,

*The 1st July 1883.*

E. DE C. WILLIAMS,

*Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.*

## Appendix C.

*Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Postal Servants in the Central India Postal Circle during the year 1882-83.*

No.	Name of Office.	Name and official designation of the Officer by whom the offence was committed.	Brief description of the Offence committed.	Name and designation of the Officer who tried the case.	Section of the Penal Code under which tried.	Date on which sentenced.	Punishment inflicted.
1	Gwalior	Chander Hans, postman.	Secreting letters made over to him for delivery. A bundle of 102 letters was found buried. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.	Colonel P. W. Banner-man, Resident of Gwalior.	48 of Post Office Act.	13th March 1882.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.
2	Kooksi, Rajpuri Line.	Behari, runner.	The runner made a false report that he was attacked by robbers.	Lieut.-Colonel James Miller, Political Agent, Bhopal.	211 of the Indian Penal Code.	8th May 1882.	Five years' imprisonment; subsequently reduced to 18 months.
3	Rathum	Bheem Singh, postman.	Postage label of a paid letter removed and one anna realised as unpaid postage.	Colonel Martin, Political Agent, Western Malwa.	49 of the Post Office Act.	22nd May 1882.	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
4	Sipri	Khunda Singh, sub-postmaster.	Criminal misappropriation of Rs. 220-0-3 Government money, of which Rs. 121-3-0 was recovered from his pay and debts due to him and sale of his property, and the balance Rs. 103-12-9 was made good by the Security fund.	Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.	409 of the Indian Penal Code.	26th July 1882.	Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 220-0-3, or in default six months' further imprisonment.
5	Indore	Lachman, postman.	Secreting in his house a post-card entrusted to him for delivery.	Major J. Burne, 2nd Assistant Agent Governor General.	47 of the Post Office Act.	24th June 1882.	Fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo 14 days' imprisonment.
6	Pachore	Bulram, sub-postmaster.	Criminal misappropriation of cash balance, &c., amounting to Rs. 220-0-9; and two parcels, one of which contained Rs. 480.	Colonel Kincaid, Political Agent, Bhopal.	48, Act XIV of 1860, 408 of the Indian Penal Code.	17th October 1882.	Five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 220-0-9, which amount was recovered by the sale of sub-postmaster's property.
7	Sasnar	Janardan Rao, sub-postmaster.	Misappropriation of house-rent, &c., to the extent of Rs. 34-5.	Colonel Martin, Political Agent, Western Malwa.	409 of the Indian Penal Code and 46 of the Post Office Act.	30th November 1882.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.
8	Rathum	Murlidhar, 2nd clerk.	Criminal misappropriation of money-order collections amounting to Rs. 107-12.	Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent, Western Malwa.	409 of the Indian Penal Code.	14th March 1883.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 120-4, or to suffer a further term of imprisonment for six months.

INDORE,

E. DE C. WILLIAMS,

The 1st July 1883.

Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

# Appendix D.

## Statement of Insured Articles posted and Value-payable Articles delivered in the Central India Circle during 1882-83.

MONTHS.	INSURED ARTICLES.				VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.			
	Value of Insured Letters.		Value of Insured Parcels.		Total value of Insured Letters and Parcels.		Insurance charges realised on Insured Letters and Parcels.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
April 1882	22,369	8 0	1,02,025	15 0	1,24,395	7 0	141	7 0
May "	16,113	0 0	80,342	3 3	96,455	3 3	189	5 0
June "	19,436	6 0	77,214	4 9	96,650	10 9	177	14 0
July "	30,357	5 0	87,847	1 3	1,18,204	6 3	219	15 0
August "	30,866	1 0	81,057	13 3	1,11,923	14 3	220	9 0
September "	29,154	4 0	81,378	0 3	1,10,532	4 3	218	11 0
October "	22,059	1 0	63,002	3 3	85,061	4 3	161	7 0
November "	28,339	1 0	96,665	9 6	1,25,004	10 6	237	5 0
December "	26,648	7 0	1,43,992	6 6	1,70,640	13 6	297	3 0
January 1883	22,249	15 0	1,52,043	7 6	1,74,293	6 6	287	6 0
February "	19,510	8 0	1,13,289	1 3	1,32,799	9 3	225	13 0
March "	23,176	14 0	1,07,926	1 6	1,31,102	15 6	224	10 0
	2,90,280	6 0	11,86,784	3 3	14,77,064	9 3	2,601	9 0
							39,930	13 0
								738 4 0

INDORE,

E. DE C. WILLIAMS,

Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

The 1st July 1883.

## Appendix E.

*Showing the Average Speed attained on the following Lines during the year 1882-83.*

LINES. *	Distance in miles.	Mode of conveyance.	Average Speed per hour.		REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	
Jhansi and Gwalior . . .	66	Mail Cart . . .	5	5	* Only the principal lines in the Circle have been shown.
Gwalior and Goona . . .	135	Runners . . .	4	4	
Goona and Indore . . .	171	Do. . . . .	4	...	
Sehore and Bhilsa . . .	59	Do. . . . .	4	7	
Mhow and Sirdarpore . . .	58	Do. . . . .	3	7	
Ujjain and Jhalrapatan . . .	115	Do. . . . .	4	7	
Nowgong and Sutna . . .	105	Do. . . . .	5	2	
Sutna and Rewah . . .	31	Do. . . . .	5	1	

INDORE,

E. DE C. WILLIAMS,

*The 1st July 1893.*

*Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.*

*Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1882-83.*

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
Under Public Works Department . . .	3,155	...	3,463	258	1,188	4,909
„ Political Agencies . . .	1	3,156	96	9	...	105
TOTAL . . .	3,156	3,156	3,559	267	1,188	5,014

# CHAPTER VII.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

*Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1882-83.*

### LINES.

From	To	At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Reasons for additions &c., and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Morar Telegraph Office.	Morar Railway Junction	302,877	6	...	303	*This section of 125 miles, with 5 wires, is in the Rajputana Division.
Do. Railway Junction	Gwalior (Fortress) Office					
Do. ditto *	Do. Railway Junction					
Do. ditto	Indore Junction					
Gwalior	State Superintendent's Office.					
Dewas (Junior Branch) Rajaji's Palace						
Indore Government Office	Indore Junction	442,855	1-15	...	444	
Do. Junction	Do. Railway Station					
Do. Railway Station	Do. City					
Do. ditto	Khundwa					
Do. ditto	Fatehabad					
Fatehabad	Oojain Railway Station					
Oojain Railway Station	Do. Government Telegraph Office					
Fatehabad	Rutlam					
Rutlam	Ajnere					
Mhow	Dhar					
First Assistant Agent, Governor General's Bungalow	Residency English Office	745	2	...	747	
Mhow Railway Station	District Traffic Superintendent's Office					
		745	2	...	747	...

## Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1882-83—concluded.

## OFFICES.

At what Places.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	Number of Messages despatched during the year.	Number of Offices at end of year.	Class of Office.	Reason for which opened or closed, and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Binora	7/1	7/1	647	16	3rd.	Exclusive of 51 Railway Telegraph Offices, out of which 2 were opened during the year.
Dewas			556		3rd.	
Dhar			1,090		3rd.	
Jhind			1,135		3rd.	
Gwalior (Fortress)			413		3rd.	
Indore (Main Office)			8,824		2nd.	
Do. (City)			7,328		3rd.	
Jaora			1,541		3rd.	
Mhow			3,778		2nd.	
Morir			5,546		2nd.	
Mandsaur			2,205		3rd.	
Neemuch			2,833		3rd.	
Nusserabad			1,932		3rd.	
Oojein			6,109		2nd.	
Rutlam			3,541		2nd.	
Shinjapore			550		3rd.	
<i>Public Offices of Government Officials.</i>						
Indore Residency Offices	June 1882	...	...	2	...	(Telephone.)
District Traffic Superintendent's Office	January 1883.	...	...	1	...	(Instrument.)
<i>Private Line Offices.</i>						
Dewas State Offices	January 1883.	...	...	2	...	(Telephone.)

No. 952, dated Indore, 22nd June 1883.

Forwarded to the First Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, with reference to his No. 1543, dated 19th instant.

W. C. DARLING,  
Chief Superintendent, Indore Division.

# CHAPTER VIII. MILITARY.

FOR THE YEAR 188-283.

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	CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.				
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.				
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.		
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, Melhidpore, Agar, and Indore)	1	406	3 1 Regt. 4 Troops.	356 564 348	3 3 1	358 388 161	1½ 1 Regt., 4 Cos. 2 Cos.	1,005 1,193 144	2 2 1	1,395 1,679 418
TOTAL	1	406	2	1,268	7	907	3	2,342	5	3,492
<i>Local Corps under Central India Agency.</i>										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2 Regts.	997	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	922
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	612
TOTAL	...	...	2 Regts.	997	...	...	.....	...	2	1,534
GRAND TOTAL	1	406	4	2,265	7	907	3	2,342	7	5,026



## ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL CORPS.

## CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

In November 1882, the two regiments changed stations in the usual course of relief: the first regiment marching to Agar, the second regiment to Goona.

In December, both regiments were inspected by His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, who expressed his approbation at the state of efficiency in which he found both corps.

The second regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Massy, Commanding at Morar, at Goona, on the 10th January 1883.

The following statistics are taken from the records :—

Died during the year . . . . .	13
Transferred to invalid establishment . . . . .	40
Ditto to other regiments . . . . .	4
Voluntary discharge . . . . .	27
Discharged under three years . . . . .	13
Dismissed by court-martial . . . . .	3
Ditto by commandant . . . . .	1
Discharged with gratuity . . . . .	1
Deserted . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	103
	<hr/>

Only three courts-martial were held during the year. One hundred and five recruits were entertained. One hundred remounts, including 47 Arabs, were purchased, at an average price of ₹230.

The following officers joined the force :—

Lieutenant W. A. Watson.
" W. Evans Gordon, M.S.C.
" C. Herbert, Suffolk Regiment.
" Pennel, K. O. Bs.
" H. Grant, S. W. Borders.

The following left the force :—

Major J. Colledge, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Major A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment.

A detachment of the first Regiment under Ressaldar Major Isri Pershad, Sirdar Bahadur, was employed from January till April in quelling the disturbances in the Ali

Rajpur State. The services of Ressaldar Major Isri Pershad were brought most favourably to the notice of Government. The first Regiment suffered a severe loss in the death of Jemadar Fahm Khan, a most gallant Pathan officer, who died of fever contracted while on service in the Bhil country.

### BHOPAL BATTALION.

2. The average strength of the regiment during the year was 937 native officers and men, the average effective at head-quarters being 549, of whom 84 were on duty daily.

During the year 51 escorts and detachments proceeded on command, aggregating 524 men.

Five working parties, aggregating 288 men, under arrangements with the Public Works Department, were employed on earthwork on the Sehore-Indore Road. Each party remained out about fifteen days, and the men worked well and cheerfully.

The health of the regiment has been good, the percentage of sick being 2·8. Nine men died during the year, 3 of them while on leave. The conduct of the men has been satisfactory. During the year 5 men were tried by summary court-martial. Eighty-eight recruits were enlisted, 38 at head-quarters, 8 in the Kohtah, and 5 in the Ludhiana districts; 74 recruits were passed in to the ranks as drilled soldiers.

The casualties have been as follow :—

Discharged at own request . . . . .	30
Ditto as physically unfit (one with gratuity) . . . . .	4
Ditto unlikely to become efficient . . . . .	3
Dismissed by summary court-martial . . . . .	2
Deserted . . . . .	2
Pensioned { 1 Jemadar 1 Havildar 8 Sepoys }	10

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The usual drills and parades were held during the drill season, and the regiment was instructed in the formation for attack, skirmishing, outpost duty, shelter trench exercise, running, and ladder drill.

The annual course of musketry was commenced in October, and concluded in March. The figure of merit, 77·86, shows an improvement of nearly 10 points as compared with

The Bhopal Durbar has been asked to grant a more advantageous site for a rifle range, as, owing to the position of the range now in use, the regiment labours under great disadvantage.

Major G. R. Peart rejoined from furlough on the 14th May 1882, and has been in command of the regiment since the 25th June, when Colonel J. D. Hall went on furlough.

Major J. R. McKimHornfray, attached, joined on the 10th February.

## MALWA BHIL CORPS.

3. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1882 was—

Bhils	.	.	.	.	.	.	441
Bhilalas	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Naiks	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Banjaras	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Other castes	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
							<hr/>
						TOTAL	578
							<hr/>

Detachments of the usual strength were, up to the 12th January 1883, maintained at the outposts. After that date, owing to the disturbances caused by the Bhil outbreak, the strength of the posts, excepting the Rutlam post, which was abolished, was gradually increased until a force of 571 of all ranks was on service away from head-quarters, the main body being at Ali Rajpur, the seat of the disturbance. On the subsidence of the outbreak, the posts were again by degrees reduced, and the strength now stands as under:—

(1) Satpura Hills	.	.	.	.	.	58
(2) Ali Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	57
(3) Jobat (new post)	.	.	.	.	.	24
(4) Amkhoot (do.)	.	.	.	.	.	46
						<hr/>
					TOTAL	185



The regiment was engaged in its usual regimental station and outpost duties until the 12th January 1883, when, in consequence of news of the occurrence of serious dacoity in the neighbourhood of Ali Rajpur, a detachment was sent to the Rajpur post. On the 20th January intelligence having been received that the disturbance had taken the form of a general Bhil outbreak, a force of 59 men of all ranks, under Captain and Adjutant Bignell, started from head-quarters. This was followed on the 6th February by a force of 156 of all ranks, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. Further reinforcements continued to be sent out until nearly the whole regiment was in the field, the small party that remained at head-quarters being assisted to carry on the duties by a Company of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry.

On the subsidence of the outbreak the reinforcements were gradually brought in head-quarters, the last arriving at Sirdarpur on the 30th June.

No casualties occurred in the regiment during the time it was on service, and the men did what was required of them in a willing and cheerful spirit.

No inspection of the regiment was held owing to its being on service.

The savings bank account stands as under :—

		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1882	.	4,944	7	0
Deposited during the year	.	8,620	10	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	<b>13,565</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Withdrawn during the year	.	8,637	9	0
Balance on 31st March 1883	.	4,927	8	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	<b>13,565</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## CHAPTER IX.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Section I.—Boundary Disputes.*

Satisfactory progress was made with the work of boundary settlement during the year. Upon the Central India and Rajputana border, 6 cases between the Gwalior and Jhallawar States were disposed of by Lieutenant Jennings, R.E., and the settlements effected met with the approval of both durbars.

2. In Bundelkhund, the durbars of Panna and Ajaigarh have agreed to accept the topographical survey map as the basis of decision in all boundary disputes between the two States, and Major Wilson was accordingly enabled to finally settle 12 cases between these two States, some of which had been pending for a considerable time. The action of the durbars in consenting to this arrangement is highly commendable, and, provided that they continue to abide by their agreement, the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in dealing with boundary work in the Bundelkhund Agency ought to be very materially diminished. Four other cases also were disposed of by Major Wilson—2 between the States of Ajaigarh and Charkhari, which were settled by arbitration, 1 between Panna and Charkhari, and 1 between Panna and Bijawar. Appeals were submitted against the settlements effected in the two latter cases by the Bijawar and Charkhari durbars. The Bijawar appeal has been dismissed, but the Charkhari appeal is still pending, some further information regarding the case having been called for from the Political Agent, Bundelkhund.

3. In Bhopal, a large number of cases was disposed of by Captain Yate during the season. The whole Maksudangarh and Sironj Frontier, extending over an area of 30 miles, was settled and demarcated to the satisfaction of both parties, and 34 other cases were decided. Of these 34, 11 were settled by the parties themselves by mutual agreement, and 3 between the States of Basoda and Maksudangarh were settled upon the basis of the topographical survey map, by which both the Chiefs agreed to abide. The remaining cases were settled by the Boundary Officer after investigation in the usual manner, and his decisions were agreed to by

the parties in all the cases except 2, the dissentient party in both instances being the Chief of Garha, in the Goona Agency.

It is satisfactory to note that the small States in the Bhopal Agency are, as a rule, still ready to accept the arbitration of the Settlement Officer in their boundary disputes, without attempting to protract the litigation by appeals to the Agent, Governor General. Three cases in the Bhopal Agency, between the States of Basoda and Maksudangarh, were also disposed of by the Political Agent, Colonel Kincaid.

4. In Western Malwa, Lieutenant Meade was only able to effect settlements in 6 cases, but all the cases were hotly contested, and an appeal was preferred by the losing party in every instance. Three appeals have been dismissed, and two have been accepted by the Agent, Governor General, and the cases remanded to the Boundary Settlement Officer for further enquiry, and one appeal is still pending.

5. The settlement of the Satwas-Nimawar dispute by Mr. Dane has been separately reported to the Government of India, and calls for no further comment.

## *Section II.—Studs.*

“ Nil.”

## *Section III.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

6. The following table shows the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries— (Indore Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpore, Sillana) . . . . .	91,437	395	5,696
Gwalior Dispensaries— (Lushkar, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, Morar Cantonment) . . . . .	17,982	91	1,630

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.
Baghelkhand Agency— (Agency Hospital, Sutna Bazaar, Rewah, Nagode, Sohawal, Sitalha, Mungawun, Ramnugger, Chandia, Maiher, Sihawul) . . . . .	37,111	773	57,236
Bhopal Agency— (Sehore, Beowra, Bhilsa, Nursinghur, Khilchi- pore, Korwai, Muxoodenghur, Victoria Hospi- tal, Bhopal) . . . . .	39,089	168	7,884
Bhopawur Agency— (Jhabua, Thandla, Ali Rajpore, Jobat, Ranapur, Amjhera, Buktgarh) . . . . .	17,808	79	1,377
Manpur Agency— (Manpur, Burwani, Rajpore, Pansemal, Khull- ghat) . . . . .	20,057	62	716
Bundelkhand Agency— (Nowgong and 13 Native State Dispensaries) .	21,422	259	25,017
Mhow— (Staff Hospital, and 1 Charitable Dispensary) .	7,797	15	837
Neemuch Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	369
Charkari State Dispensary . . . . .	2,423	17	2,513
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>255,126</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>102,975</b>

The above return shows an increase of 18,102 in the total number of treated as compared with last year. There is also an increase of 12,353 in the number of vaccinations as compared with last year's return, while the number of deaths reported is less by 97. On the whole this must be considered a satisfactory statement of the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency.

The following table shows the total number of major and minor surgical operations performed during the year at the undermentioned hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency.

*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*



Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Major operations	Minor operations.
Malwa Agency— (Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpore, Sillana) . . . . .	507	6,251
Gwalior Agency— (Goona Dispensary) . . . . .	32	196
Bhopal Agency— (Sehore, Beowra, Bhilsa, Nursinghur, Korwai, Khilchipore, Victoria Hospital, Bhopal City) . . . . .	37	2,016
Bundelkhand Agency— (Nowgong Dispensary) . . . . .	33	112
Baghelkhand Agency— (Agency Hospital, Satna Bazaar, Rewah, and 9 other dispensaries)	51	1,309
Bhopawar Agency— . . . . .	9	82
Manpur Agency— (Banvani) . . . . .	6	519
TOTAL . . . . .	677	10,514

The above return shows an increase of 101 major and 1,606 minor surgical operations as compared with the previous year, an increase principally effected in the Malwa dispensaries, the Indore hospital as usual heading the list.

In the Baghelkhand Agency, 51 major and 1,309 minor surgical operations were performed; whilst in the whole Bhopal Agency, including the Victoria Hospital in the city of Bhopal, the number of major surgical operations amounted only to 37.

At the Nowgong dispensary 33 major and 112 minor surgical operations were performed, as compared with 47 major and 108 minor operations in the previous year. At Goona, in the Gwalior Agency, there were 32 major and 196 minor surgical operations performed, being an increase of 20 minor surgical operations on the previous year.

7. *Gwalior Agency Dispensaries (four).*—There is a dispensary at the four following places in this Agency, *viz.*, Lashkar, Sipri, Jawad, and Goona. The total number treated was 17,982, showing a small increase on the previous year. With the exception of the dispensary at Goona, which is supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse, all the other dispensaries in this Agency are in a most back-

ward condition. I do not know if any major surgical operations were performed at the Lashkar dispensary close by the large native city of Gwalior; but if any have been performed, they have certainly not been reported.

8. The *Goona Dispensary* was most efficiently and zealously superintended throughout the greater part of the year by the late Surgeon P. McPherson Grant, of the 1st Central India Horse, whose death at Agar during an epidemic of cholera is deeply deplored by every man in the regiment, and the report of the year's work is submitted by Surgeon A. Milne, of the Bombay Medical Service. The number of in-door patients treated during the year was 336, and the number of out-patients, 5,154.

Thirty-two major operations were performed, four of these being for cataract and three for stone in the bladder.

9. *Bhopal Agency Dispensaries (seven) and Hospital (one).*—On the 18th January 1882 a new dispensary was opened in this Agency at Maksudangarh. At this dispensary 2,491 out-patients were treated during the year. The total number of patients treated at the seven dispensaries amounted to 26,982, being an increase of 3,574 on the previous year. There were only 18 major surgical operations performed at these seven dispensaries throughout the year. Surgeon-Major Allen, of the Bhopal Battalion, who submits the report, records his appreciation of the work of the native doctors in charge of the different dispensaries.

At the Victoria Hospital, in the city of Bhopal, the total number of new cases admitted during the year was 279, and the out-patients numbered 11,159. There were only 19 major and 344 minor surgical operations performed at this large institution during the year, and certainly there is ample room for improvement in this respect.

10. *Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries (seven).*—The number of patients treated at these dispensaries was 17,808, as compared with 14,788 in the previous year. Surgeon-Major Compigné, who submits the report, visited each of the dispensaries during the cold season. Nine major surgical operations were performed during the year; a very small number indeed.

11. *Manpur Agency Dispensaries (five).*—The total number treated during the year was 20,057, as compared with 17,474 in the previous year. Six major and 519 minor surgical operations were performed during the year. At the Barwani dispensary, which is the most important one in this

Agency, 9,648 patients were treated, as compared with 8,127 in the previous year.

12. *Bundelkhand Agency Dispensaries*.—The total number treated in the dispensaries of this Agency during the year amounted to 21,422, as compared with 15,499 in the previous year. The medical institutions of this Agency consist of one dispensary in the Cantonment of Nowgong and 15 Native State dispensaries situated in different towns in the Agency. The Nowgong dispensary is superintended by the Agency surgeon. Surgeon H. Wortabet, M.B., held medical charge from the 1st January 1882 to the 12th May, and Surgeon J. Clarke, M.D., from 12th May to the end of the year.

The total number of in-patients treated at this dispensary was 337, and the number of out-patients was 3,076. The number of major surgical operations performed was 33, as compared with 47 in the previous year. The operations performed included 15 cases of lithotomy and 9 cases of extraction of lens for cataract. The falling off in the number of surgical operations performed is no doubt due to the change in the medical superintendence, for Dr. Wortabet had deservedly obtained a wide reputation for surgical skill.

13. *Baghelkhand Agency Dispensaries (twelve)*.—The total number treated at these dispensaries amounted to 37,111, as compared with 31,243 in the previous year, which is a very large increase. Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith held medical charge until April, when he went on furlough to Europe and was relieved by Surgeon C. Lowdell, who submits a most detailed and carefully drawn up report of the working of the dispensaries in the Agency. Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith has now for many years superintended the medical institutions of this large Agency with great zeal and marked success. The total number of major surgical operations performed was 51, as compared with 49 in the previous year. The total daily average number of sick attending all the dispensaries throughout the Agency was 617·62.

*Epidemics*.—Cholera broke out in this Agency in January, and lasted until the beginning of September. During eight months 1,162 cases occurred, and 583 deaths were caused by this disease. Surgeon Lowdell writes: "The causes of the disease showing itself in different parts of this country were so fully discussed by my predecessor in last year's report that they need not be again reverted to; but it is remarkable that the complaint did not appear in Mungawan, which is

situated about half a mile from the road to Allahabad near the junction of this with the Deccan road, and there is no special cause to which the immunity of this town can be attributed. Cholera was prevalent in the Agency during the first eight months of the year, the majority of the cases occurring in Rewah city, in which place there were in January, February, and March, 27, 8, and 1 case, respectively. In April the disease re-appeared and steadily increased, 141 cases being reported in June, 116 in July, and only 40 in August, when the disease disappeared; and, with the exception of 5 cases at Sitalha and 3 at Satna in the early part of September, all of which recovered, there was no case of cholera in the Agency during the last four months of the year. At Chundia, it will be noticed that there were 99 cases in February, but none in the preceding or the next four following months. The outbreak in February was supposed to be introduced (into Satna) by a man who arrived from Rewah city, and was shortly afterwards taken ill and died. He was buried near the bank of the river, near a place called Oomerie, and after a few days cholera became rife in Oomerie." The above description would go to disprove the correctness of the aerial or wave theory of the propagation of cholera.

14. *Malwa Charitable Dispensaries.*—These institutions are under the direct supervision of the Residency Surgeon, and are 9 in number, *viz.*, Indore Charitable Hospital (with dispensary attached), and a dispensary at each of the under-mentioned places, *viz.*, City of Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpore, and Sillana.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 91,437, as compared with 88,934 in the previous year. The average daily number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 126·72 and 954·86 respectively, as compared with 99·02 and 678·46 in the previous year. This is a very great increase, and shows that the dispensaries are steadily growing in popularity. The proportion of males, females, and children attending the dispensaries as out-patients was 523·31, 179·78, and 249·77, respectively. The number of out-patients treated for fevers was 15,858, or 17·85 per cent. of the total treated, as compared with 19·183 in the previous year. The number of eye patients treated as out-patients was 9,776, as compared with 8,282 in the previous year. During the year 507 major and 6,251 minor surgical operations were performed, as compared with 439 and 6,134 in the previous year. There were

5,696 vaccinations performed—an increase of 1,098 on the previous year.

15. *Indore Charitable Hospital and Dispensary*.—This hospital is under the immediate superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, who visits it daily. From small beginnings it now takes rank amongst the foremost of the large charitable hospitals in India. I sketched its rise and progress in last year's report, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to state that it continues its steady course in usefulness and popularity.

The total number of in-patients treated at this hospital during the year was 2,235, as compared with 1,709 in the previous year, giving an average daily number of house patients amounting to 110·60—male patients giving a daily average of 91·32, females 11·34, and children 7·93.

The daily number of out-patients attending the dispensary in connection with the hospital was 96·51.

*Operations*.—The total number of major surgical operations performed was 417, as compared with 343 in the previous year. This large number of operations included 174 operations on the eye, principally for the relief of cataract and the formation of artificial pupils in patients who had lost the sight of one or both eyes through opacities in the cornea, the result of small-pox or neglected attacks of ophthalmia. Lithotomy was performed on 32 patients, and rapid lithotripsy on 9 patients. Thirteen important amputations were performed, and 19 large tumours removed. The list also includes 13 extensions of stiff joints, 9 excisions of bones and joints, 4 reductions of important dislocations, and the treatment of 61 large abscesses situated in deep or important regions of the body; 13 rhinoplastic operations for new noses and hare lip, and 13 operations for internal piles, &c. &c. Nine obstetric operations were also performed. The number of minor surgical operations performed was 1,010. On an average 20 patients, out of a daily strength of 110, supported themselves free of all cost to the hospital funds, and in many cases well-to-do patients paid for their medicines or presented small subscriptions to the hospital on leaving it for their homes. The great majority of the surgical operations were performed on patients who had travelled long distances to visit the Hospital. It is again my pleasant duty to bring prominently to notice the valuable aid I have derived from my assistant, Mr. Gunput Singh. His zeal and attention to duty are worthy

of all praise, and the popularity of the hospital is due in a great measure to his kindly disposition, great skill, and wide experience. The small medical school in connection with this hospital continues to flourish, and a brief report of its working has been sent to the Indore Durbar, and will be embodied in another portion of the annual report of the Central India Agency.

16. *Indore City Dispensary*.—This dispensary, close to the native city of Indore, continues to do good work. The total number of patients treated was 19,743, giving a daily average attendance of 174.06. This dispensary acts as an important feeder to the large hospital in the matter of surgical operations.

17. *Ujjain Dispensary*.—This is a very successful dispensary. The total number of out-patients treated was 14,824, as compared with 14,490 in the previous year. There were 179 in-patients received into the ward attached to the dispensary, giving a daily average sick of 9.66. The native doctor in charge, Ram Dyal Pattuck, is attentive to his duties. There were 43 major and 1,016 minor surgical operations performed at this dispensary during the year.

18. *Rutlam Dispensary*.—At this dispensary there were treated 12,764 out-patients, as compared with 18,806 in the previous year, giving a daily average attendance of 148.81.

Thakur Din, the native doctor in charge of this dispensary for many years, is deservedly popular. He performed 16 major and 913 minor surgical operations. In last year's report I directed attention to the want that existed, and that still exists, of a good dispensary building with suitable accommodation for at least six *in tem.* patients. The present dispensary building is a disgrace to an important town like Rutlam: 835 vaccinations were performed during the year.

19. *Dhar Dispensary*.—The attendance at this dispensary has increased during the year, the total number treated being 7,959, as compared with 6,956 in the previous year, and the daily attendance was 74.72. Vishnu Vithul, the native doctor in charge, performed 5 major and 379 minor surgical operations. He is very popular and is most attentive to his duties.

20. *Dewas Dispensary*.—Here the attendance was much the same as in the previous year, the total treated amounting to 6,946, giving a daily average sick of 45.72. The dispensary is in charge of Mr. Gopal Pattuck, a Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay Medical College. There is no accommodation for the treatment of in-patients, and the dispensary building is by no means suitable to the requirements of the

suffering poor of the town. The number of vaccinations performed in the Dewas State amounted to 1,412. There were 17 major and 308 minor surgical operations performed during the year.

21. *Agar Dispensary*.—This dispensary is supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse. The native doctor in charge of the dispensary, Gunga Din, is most zealous and attentive to his duties, and is a very reliable man. He is also very popular. During the year, 143 in-patients were treated at the dispensary, and the total number of out-patients amounted to 3,764, giving an average daily attendance of 67.29. There were 8 major and 151 minor surgical operations performed, and 815 children were vaccinated.

22. *Sarangpur Dispensary*.—Here the attendance of patients during the year amounted to 4,299, giving a daily average of 21.45. There has been a slight falling off in the numbers attending the dispensary as compared with the previous year. The present dispensary is not adapted to the requirements of the town, and a suitable building with accommodation for at least six *in tem.* patients is urgently required. One major and 366 minor operations were performed. The native doctor in charge, Gopal Rao, is a well qualified man, and received his medical education at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and at the Charitable Hospital, Indore.

23. *Sillana Dispensary*.—This dispensary was opened in August 1882, the Rajah of Sillana having endowed the institution with a yearly grant of Rs. 1,200. During the five months it was opened, 1,096 patients attended, giving a daily average of 52 patients. There were 124 minor surgical operations performed.

24. *Epidemic*.—The only epidemic which took place during the year was a slight one of cholera which occurred in Indore city and station during the months of July, August, and September. During these three months about 200 cases occurred, giving a mortality of 50 per cent.

25. *General Remarks*.—There are several large towns in the Agency unprovided with dispensaries, and where the want of such charitable institutions is much felt by the suffering poor. Mundisore and Burnuggur ought certainly to be provided with a dispensary.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*

*Residency Surgeon, Indore.*

*The 6th December 1883.*

## Appendix A.

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### *Bhopal Agency Irrigation Report for 1882-83.*

Referring to the desire of the Government of India that the subject of irrigation works within the native states be noticed in this report.

There are no works of this nature worthy of special mention within the States comprised in this Agency. In most of the districts, streams or wells give copious supplies of water for irrigating purposes, the entire country being well favoured in this respect, possessing a most fertile soil, a never-failing monsoon, and water easily accessible. There is, therefore, no stimulus for the construction of works of irrigation. It is true great works for the storage of water have in the olden time been constructed, *vide* the map of the ancient Bhopal lake which accompanies this report, but these in nearly every case were constructed under a very different impulse, *viz.*, religious obligation, and the land which they occupied now mostly reclaimed for cultivation.

In intimate connection with this question is the state of opium cultivation in this province, because it may be truly observed that the growth of the poppy is the strongest motive for irrigation we have in these parts, all other irrigated crops having been of much less value. The production of this drug, which has of late years been constantly under extension, has received a serious check by the low price of the commodity. It is estimated by well-informed persons that the sowings will be one-fourth less this year than last, and that the zemindars are already sowing cotton in the fields in which hitherto they have grown opium, and intend to try the experiment of sowing in the cold season in their poppy fields, rich from many seasons of manure, the white wheat for the European market and irrigate it. If these experiments pay, the depression caused by the low price of the drug will not be altogether without good. Should the Malwa opium agriculturist, than whom a better cannot be found, take to raising cotton and wheat, stimulated in growth by manure and water, and it be proved to him that he can thus reap double crops of a finer commodity, one of the most desirable objects of Indian agriculture will be in a fair way of accomplishment, and an impulsion for irrigation works will arise.

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## Appendix B.

### *Goonna Agency Irrigation Report for 1882-83.*

In this district the irrigation of crops is carried on to a very limited extent, and this is chiefly owing to the effects of drought never having been seriously felt in the surrounding country extending as far north as Sipree. Very little rain is requisite for the rain-weather crops, injury to "mukka" and "jowar" being caused more frequently by excess than deficiency of rain. A season of insufficient rain, however, usually leaves the land short of moisture for the winter crops, and in such cases there is a partial failure.

The only crops that are irrigated in this district are poppy and sugarcane, and one or two others of no importance; these are cultivated near wells, and the water is raised by means of a "churrus," or leather bag, drawn by a pair of bullocks. The Persian wheel and other improved methods of raising water are evidently unknown. Irrigation is never used for any of the food-grains; such has been the custom of ages, and is strictly adhered to by the present generation. I have no doubt far superior crops would be obtained under irrigation, but in this district the population is scanty and land plentiful; under these circumstances the cheaper and less laborious methods are in favour.

I am informed that in years when the rain-fall is short, the wells likewise fail, and no water is then available for irrigation purposes; but as yet I have not had an opportunity of testing the truth of this statement.

The means for irrigation which most recommend themselves in the country around are—first, the construction of tanks for the storage of water, and, second, extensive construction of wells; and the most promising method of inducing the Native States to devote more attention to the matter is to give them a practical proof of the advantages to be derived; and this I purpose to do whenever a favourable opportunity offers.

The configuration of the country is suitable for the building of drains across gorges and water-courses, by which means large volumes of water may be stored up for use during the spring. In the Oomri and Bhadoura States there are the remains of some old retaining walls which I propose to have repaired after the rains. I calculate the cost of doing this will amount to about R200 for each of these tanks, and this money will be recovered in the course of three years from the "singaras" and rice-fields that will be cultivated thereby.

Numbers of wells have been sunk in Goona Cantonments within the last few years, and the grounds adjoining them have been taken up for poppy and sugarcane cultivation and increased greatly in value. Trustworthy cultivators have been advanced money from the station funds for the purpose of building these wells, and this money has been paid back in yearly instalments. Water is to be found in most places within a depth of 30 feet from the surface, and a "pucka" well can be constructed at a cost of about R100.

### Appendix C.

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No. 197, dated the 28th July 1883.

From—COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, Indore.

In reply to your circular No. 66 of 20th instant, I have the honour to state that, since the despatch of this office letter No. 9 of 14th January 1882, no further information has reached this office regarding irrigation works in the Gwalior State.

2. I will now endeavour to obtain fuller particulars on the subject; but, from experience of the slowness with which the durbar works, I cannot hope that the required returns will be received in time for incorporation in the report for 1882-83.

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### Appendix D.

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No. 1470, dated the 10th October 1883.

From—CAPTAIN C. B. COOKE, Political Agent in Bundelkhund,

To—The First Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, Indore.

With reference to your reminder No. 67 R.-I, dated 5th October 1883, inviting attention to your circular No. 66, dated 20th July 1883, on the subject of irrigation works in Native States, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Agent, Governor General, that, in accordance with instructions, I shall not fail to urge the subject on every suitable occasion to the Native Chiefs comprised within this political charge.

2. I have nothing to add to the information already furnished regarding the state of irrigation works in Bundelkhund in my letter No. 121, dated 24th April 1882, which was written after full enquiries had been made from the various Native States in this Agency. The orders of the Government of India, that the subject may be particularly noticed in the Annual Administration Reports, have been carefully noted, and will be attentively obeyed.

3. I was not aware that any reply was required to your circular above quoted, or it would have been submitted at once.

### Appendix E.

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No. 267, dated the 4th August 1883.

From—LIEUT.-COL. V. E. LAW, Political Agent and Supdt., Charkhari,  
To—The first Asst. Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Indore.

In acknowledging the receipt of your circular letter No. 66, dated 20th July 1883, forwarding printed correspondence on the subject of irrigation, I have the honour to say that I do not think there is anything to be reported on this subject from this State just at present.

2. Major Maitland in his last Annual Report states that the services of a competent engineer have been obtained, which will ensure the execution of public works with greater vigilance and better supervision; these public works include, of course, irrigation works.

3. A foot-note might be added perhaps to Major Maitland's remark above referred to (paragraph 24 of the Annual Report for 1882-83), to the effect that "irrigation works will receive a large share of his attention."

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### Appendix F.

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No. 1642, dated the 12th December 1883.

From—MAJOR JOHN BIDDULPH, Political Agent, Bhopawar,  
To—The Second Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your reminder, No. 87 R.-I. of 5th October, and telegram of 5th December, asking for a reply to circular No. 66 of 20th July last.

2. In the Annual Report for 1882-83, I have noted in the report on the Dhar State that no new works have been constructed during the year. The irrigation works executed in preceding years were kept in repair.

3. Full mention was also made in the Report on Manpur of the result of the expenditure on well-sinking in the Manpur parganna during the last seven years.

4. A large tank near Juswantnuggar, in Maharajah Holkar's territory, is in course of construction. No mention of this was made by me in the Annual Report, as the tank is not yet completed, and, as it is stated in paragraph 3 of the Agent, Governor General's letter of 11th May 1882, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, that information on irrigation works in the Maharajah's territory has not been called for.

5. In Barwani a tank was repaired at a cost of Rs100.

6. The subject will be kept prominently before the attention of the Native States.

# APPENDIX A.

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## TABLES.

- A.—Statement of Civil original suits.
- B.—Statements showing subject-matter and value of suits.
- C.—Statement showing Appellate work in Zilla Courts.
- D.—Statement showing execution of decrees.
- E.—Statement showing amount of civil business done in the Sudder Court.
- F.—Statement of criminal cases disposed of by the Courts.
- G.—Statement of criminal appeals disposed of by the Zilla Judge and Magistrate's Court.
- H.—Statement of criminal work done in the Sudder Court.



## APPENDIX A.

## INDORE DURBAR REPORT.

His Highness the Maharaja was on his way to Badree Narain when the year under report opened. His Highness reached that sacred shrine on the 27th June last, and spent five days there. On his return journey, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. His Highness returned to Indore on the 30th August 1882.

2. On the 1st of July 1882, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia arrived at Indore, on his way to Oojein. His Highness Yeshwantrao Balasaheb Maharaja went by a special train to Mhow to receive the Maharaja. His Highness Shivajee Rao Balasaheb Maharaja, accompanied by the principal sirdars, received His Highness the Maharaja at the Indore Railway station. The Agent, Governor General, was also present at the station for the reception of His Highness. His Highness halted at the Residency, during his short stay here. On the 2nd July, an entertainment was given to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia at the City Palace. The next day, that is, on the 3rd July, His Highness left for Oojein by a special train. Their Highnesses Shivajee Rao Balasaheb Maharaja and Yeshwantrao Balasaheb Maharaja, accompanied by the principal sirdars, were present at the station platform on that occasion.

3. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia returned from Oojein on the 6th August last. In the absence of their Highnesses the Balasahebs, who had proceeded, in the course of the month of July, to join His Highness the Maharaja at Rampoor on his return journey from Badree Narain, a deputation of sirdars, consisting of Sir Kasheerao Dada Sahib, K.C.S.I., Sirnobut Khooman Singh, C.S.I., Ramrao Narain Dewan Saheb, and General Sakharam Martund, received His Highness at the station, on behalf of the Indore Durbar. The First and the Second Assistants to the Agent, Governor General, were also present at the station for the Maharaja's reception. On the 7th His Highness left for Gwalior by a special train. Sir Lepel Griffin was present at the railway station on that occasion. The minister and other sirdars were also present there on behalf of the Indore Durbar.

4. On all these occasions of arrival and departure, the usual honours were paid to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

5. In the course of the year under review, His Highness the Maharaja made a tour of inspection through the mahals of Betwa, Depalpore, Gowtumpoora and Hasulpore in Malwa, and of Burwai and Mahesur in Nimar.

6. His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, paid a visit to Indore in the course of his official tour. His Excellency arrived here on the night of the 15th December last. On the morning of the 16th, His Excellency took a drive through the city to have a general view of it. His Excellency left for Mhow by the mail train the same day. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to His Excellency at the railway station on the occasion of his departure.

7. Early in January this year His Highness the Maharaja intended to go on a pilgrimage to Jaggunnath, and to visit Calcutta also on his way thither, and preparations for the journey were duly made. But the idea was given up, as His Highness did not feel sufficiently strong in health to undertake a long journey so soon after his very fatiguing trip to Badree Narain.

8. The Sir Desai of Sawutwaree arrived at Indore on the 1st January last in the course of his tour through this part of India. His Highness the Maharaja was absent at Burwai on that occasion. The Sir Desai was the guest of the Indore State during his short stay here. He left for Jeypore on the 3rd idem. The minister of His Highness the Maharaja was present at the railway station on the occasion of His Highness's departure. The usual honours were paid to His Highness on that occasion.

9. Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent, Governor General for Central India, left Indore on one year's leave on the 3rd April last. Colonel Bannerman, the Resident at Gwalior, took over charge of the office of the Agent, Governor General, during Sir Lepel Griffin's absence on leave.

#### CIVIL JUSTICE.

10. The year 1292. commenced with a balance of 1,219 pending original suits, made up of 512 in the Indore Zilla, 406 in the Nimar-Nimawur Zilla, and 301 in the Rampoor Zilla.

11. The number of original suits filed in the year was 6,249, the value of these suits amounting to Rs. 4,47,400. Of these, 3,451 were filed in the Indore Zilla, 1,803 in the Nimar-Nimawur Zilla, and 995 in the Rampoor Zilla; 92 cases were transferred from the courts in which they were filed to other courts for disposal.

Thus, there were in all 7,560 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,296 were disposed of in the Indore Zilla, 1,648 in the Nimar-Nimawur Zilla, and 1,008 in the Rampoor Zilla. The total number of cases disposed of was 5,952, leaving a balance of 1,608. (*Vide* Statement marked A.)

12. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject-matter; 1,806 were on written bonds, 1,346 on oral promise, 2,799 on accounts stated, 52 on mortgage bonds, 7 on deeds of sale, 140 for easements, trespass, &c., 15 for partition, 6 for wattans, 9 for specific relief, and 76 on other claims. (*Vide* Statement marked B.)

13. They may again be thus classified according to their value—

Below Rs.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1,014
Above "	5 and below Rs.	10	.	.	.	.	1,191
" "	10	" "	" "	20	.	.	1,571
" "	20	" "	" "	50	.	.	1,285
" "	50	" "	" "	200	.	.	903
" "	200	" "	" "	1,000	.	.	249
" "	1,000	" "	" "	2,000	.	.	19
" "	2,000	" "	" "	5,000	.	.	19
" "	5,000	" "	" "	10,000	.	.	4
" "	10,000	" "	" "	20,000	.	.	1

14. There were 77 appeal cases pending before the several Zilla Courts, at the commencement of the year 1292.

Eighty-seven appeal cases were filed in the year. Thus, the total number of appeals for disposal was 164. Thirty-five appeals were disposed of by the Zilla Judge, Indore, 29 by the Zilla Judge, Nimar-Nimawar, and 27 by the Zilla Judge, Rampoor. The total number of appeals disposed of was 91. Seventy-three appeal cases remained in balance at the close of the year. (*Vide* Statement marked C in the Appendix.)

15. There were, in the year 1,292 Fuslee, 5,355 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 2,175 applications pending at the close of the year 1291 Fuslee: of these, 3,590 applications were disposed of in the following modes :—

1,017 by cash payment in Court.

424 by compromise.

301 by granting instalments.

83 by the delivery of specific property.

1,765 were otherwise executed. (*Vide* Statement D in the Appendix.)

16. There were 372 civil appeals (first, second, and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal in the Sudder Court. Of these, 247 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 125 at the end of the year. (*Vide* Statement E in the Appendix.)

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

17. There were 10,292 criminal cases for trial this year, including 858 cases which remained pending at the close of the last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 9,055, and the balance left at the close of the year was 1,237.

18. Two hundred and ninety-six cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial in the year. Of these, 152 were committed to the Indore Zilla Court, 68 to Nimar-Nimawur Zilla Court, and 76 to the Rampoor Zilla Court; nine and two cases remained undecided in the Nimar-Nimawur and the Rampoor Courts respectively at the close of the year. (*Vide* Statement marked F in the Appendix.)

19. There were 140 criminal appeals for decision in the Zilla Courts, and the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes, of which 103 were disposed of; the balance at the end of the year was 37, as will appear from the Statement marked G.

20. In the Sudder Court, there were 112 criminal appeals on the file for disposal; and of these 102 were disposed of. In 55 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 23 modified, in 21 reversed, and 3 cases were sent back for re-trial, &c. The balance at the end of the year was 10. (*Vide* Statement marked H.)

21. The following Statement shows the nature and number of crimes during Fuslee year 1292 :—

No.	Nature.	No. of Cases.
1.	Offences against public tranquillity—	
(1)	Riot . . . . .	4
(2)	Other offences . . . . .	204
2.	Offences by or relating to public servants . . . . .	19
3.	Offences against the lawful authority of public servants . . . . .	194



No.	Nature.	No. of Cases.
4.	Offences against public justice—	
(1)	Giving false evidence . . . . .	4
(2)	Other offences . . . . .	76
5.	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps . . . . .	21
6.	Offences against public health, society, convenience, decency, and morals . . . . .	99
7.	Offences affecting the human body—	
(1)	Hurt . . . . .	947
(2)	Grievous hurt . . . . .	35
(3)	Culpable homicide . . . . .	9
(4)	Murder . . . . .	23
(5)	Miscarriage . . . . .	14
(6)	Kidnapping and abduction . . . . .	23
(7)	Rape . . . . .	25
(8)	Other offences . . . . .	2,547
8.	Offences affecting property—	
(1)	Theft . . . . .	1,522
(2)	Robbery . . . . .	44
(3)	Dacoity . . . . .	8
(4)	Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	48
(5)	Receiving stolen property . . . . .	56
(6)	Cheating . . . . .	76
(7)	Mischief . . . . .	216
(8)	House-breaking . . . . .	72
(9)	Other offences . . . . .	190
9.	Offences relating to documents—	
(1)	Forgery . . . . .	10
(2)	Other offences . . . . .	16
10.	Offences relating to marriage—	
(1)	Adultery . . . . .	67
(2)	Enticing away a married woman . . . . .	47
(3)	Other offences . . . . .	122
11.	Offences relating to defamation . . . . .	104
12.	Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	1,304
TOTAL		8,146

22. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted and the sentences passed upon them:—

Description.	No.
Hanged . . . . .	3
Imprisoned for life . . . . .	7
Ditto for period not exceeding 14 years . . . . .	1
Ditto ditto 7 years . . . . .	9
Ditto ditto 3 years . . . . .	40
Ditto ditto 1 year . . . . .	58
Ditto ditto 6 months . . . . .	54
Ditto ditto 3 months . . . . .	118
Ditto ditto 1 month . . . . .	805
Sentenced to imprisonment only . . . . .	45
Ditto to fine only . . . . .	4,868
Ditto to whipping only . . . . .	59
Ditto to imprisonment and fine . . . . .	1,019
Ditto to imprisonment and whipping . . . . .	10
Ditto to fine and whipping . . . . .	72
Ditto to imprisonment, fine, and whipping . . . . .	109

Description.		No.
Security for good behaviour	.	23
Recognizances for keeping the peace	.	43
Fined above Rs. 1,000	.	...
Fined in a sum not exceeding ₹ 1,000	.	7
Ditto ditto	500	38
Ditto ditto	100	68
Ditto ditto	50	173
Ditto ditto	25	441
Ditto ditto	10	418
Ditto ditto	5	4,828

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

23. The following extract from the report submitted by the Superintendent of State Education will show the working of that Department during the year under notice :—

*“ Statement of Expenditure for the year 1292 Fuslee.*

No.	On what account.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.
1. Direction and subsidiary charges	.	3,587	0	0
2. Inspection ditto	.	3,140	4	0
3. Instruction ditto	.	36,911	4	6
4. Rewards, grants, &c.	.	2,253	15	9
TOTAL		45,892	8	3

“ (1) The first head includes the salary of the Officiating Superintendent and the charges of his establishment.

“ (2) The second head includes the salaries of the two inspectors, the charges of their establishment, and their travelling allowances.

“ (3) The third head includes the salaries of the teachers in the various schools, including the costs of the Law Institution, the Normal School, the Medical School, and their contingencies and scholarships.

“ (4) The fourth head requires no explanation.

“ *Schools in the districts.*—As regards the work of inspection, I have to report to the Durbar that in the year under report, there was a change of inspecting officers. As Mr. Wasudeo Balal Mulye, formerly Inspector, Northern Division, was appointed Principal of the Normal School at Indore, Mr. Trimbuk Ramchunder Shidore, formerly third assistant teacher in the Indore Anglo-Vernacular School, was nominated Inspector, Northern Division. Mr. Vithul Rao Gunesh Kirtane, Inspector, Southern Division, had 46 schools under his charge, and the Inspector, Northern Division, had 45 schools.

“ The Inspector, Southern Division, speaks well of the Hindee schools at Una, Kathafode, Sutwas, Kasurawud, Balasamoonda, Rehagaum; the Persian school at Khurgone, the Sanscrit school at Mahesur under Bhaia Shastree, as well as the Sanscrit school at Mundlesur and the Marathi school at Khurgone.”

"The Inspector of Northern Division found the Marathi and Sanscrit schools in the Indore Madressa, the Hindee and Marathi schools at Bhanpura, and the Hindee and Marathi schools at Rampoor, in good order.

"I am glad to report to the Durbar that the salary of Mr. Vithul Rao Gunesh Kirthane has been increased to ₹100 from the 6th December 1882. He is a painstaking officer, and active and careful in performing his duties."

"*Indore English School.*—In connection with the staff of teachers in the Indore English School, I am happy to report that in the year under report, I received very valuable assistance from Messrs. Kashi Nath Krishna Lele and Wasudeo Balal Mulye in managing the senior forms of the schools. As Mr. Goovind Vasudeo Tullu could not rejoin his appointment as Head Master of the High School, I reported to the Durbar to secure the services of Mr. Kashi Nath Krishna Lele, formerly Head Master, Dhar English School. My request was acceded to, and Mr. Lele was appointed as First Assistant on the Marathi side on a salary of ₹70. The appointment was made on trial, but I had it made permanent when the budget of the department was revised in November last. The combined efforts of Messrs. Mulye and Lele, with a little help from me, led to good results at the Entrance Examination in connection with the University of Calcutta. Five students, out of eight that were sent up, came out successful; three passed in the second division and two in the third.

"I am happy to report that all the successful students have secured Government scholarships, each worth ₹12, to be enjoyed during their college attendance. The strength of the school, including the Hindee side, stood at 274 at the close of the year under report; the Hindee branch showed good progress. The highest class, solely under the charge of Mr. Raseek Behary Lall, B.A., First Assistant, Hindee side, reads Royal Reader No. IV. It is hoped that under the able instruction of the aforesaid teacher, the Hindee side will be able to send up candidates to the Entrance in the course of four years.

"The gymnasium is slowly improving the physical strength of the students."

"*The Normal School.*—It is a matter for congratulation that the Durbar approved of my plan to institute a normal school for bringing up well-qualified teachers, and I was enabled to open it from the 6th June 1882. The school had ten pupils at the end of the year. At the time of the revision of the budget, the services of Mr. Wasudeo Balal Mulye were transferred to this institution. I have also succeeded in rewarding his services of a long standing by securing for him an increase of ₹11 per mensem. I am happy to observe that Government sanctioned a grant of ₹30 per mensem for the benefit of the students in the normal class. As it is only one year old, I cannot say much of its progress. I am, however, sanguine that my aims in opening it will not be frustrated.

"My thanks are due to my colleagues and the civil authorities with whom I came in contact, and to all my subordinates.

*“Statement of the number of Schools and Scholars in the State during the Fuslee year 1292.*

Description of School.	No.	Scholars.
The Indore English School . . . . .	1	274
Sanscrit . . . . .	7	192
Persian . . . . .	4	165
Marathi . . . . .	8	647
Hindee . . . . .	69	3,500
Female . . . . .	3	87
Medical . . . . .	1	11
Engineering . . . . .	1	10
Normal School . . . . .	1	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,896</b>

*“Statement showing the amount of Stipends paid to Scholars.*

Schools.	Amount.
Indore English School . . . . .	30 0 0
„ Sanscrit do. . . . .	17 0 0
„ Persian do. . . . .	14 8 0
„ Normal do. . . . .	30 0 0
„ Medical do. . . . .	50 0 0
Paupers (7 in number) . . . . .	24 0 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165 8 0</b>

“ Besides the above, the Department disburses monthly scholarships amounting to Rs87 as follows :—

Scholar's Name.	Institution.	Scholarship.
		R
Mr. Azizar Rahimau	Allahabad Arts College	12
Vishwanath Ramchunder	Poona Deccan do.	12
Vasudeo Kesheo	„ Science do.	12
Vithul Vishnu	„ do.	15
Mahadeo Bulwant	Bombay Elphinstone College	12
Babajee Kasinath	Do. do.	12
Narayan Ramchunder	Bombay Dr. Wilson's College	12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>

24. His Highness the Maharaja personally examined the various branches of the Indore Madrassa on the 20th December last. At the close of the examination, His Highness distributed prizes to the deserving students.

25. His Highness again visited the Madrassa on the 13th April last, and examined all the schools forming the Madrassa.

His Highness declared on that occasion that in future he would make it a rule to examine the Madrassa twice a year—once about the Dussera, and once in Chaitra.

26. In the year under review, a permanent Board of Examiners, consisting of the eminent Shastrees of Indore, was appointed for the

examination of the sanscrit schools of the Madrassa. A similar Board was appointed in connection with the English, the Marathi, and the Hindee schools of the Madrassa. The following officers have been nominated as members of this Board :—

- (1) Dhondo Shamrao Garud, Esq., B.A., Chief Justice, Sudar Court.
- (2) A. Sreenivas Row, Esq., B.A., Zilla Judge, Indore.
- (3) Vishnu Kesheo Kunte, Esq., B.A., Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
- (4) Luxmonrao Gunesh Gundhe, Esq., B.A., Manager, Durbar English Office.
- (5) Krishnarao Vasudeo Mulye, Esq., B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness Prince Shivajee Rao Balasahib Maharaja.

27. In the past year also, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to grant Rs120 on account of a scholarship to be awarded in his name at the competitive examination of the students of the Malwa schools and tenable for one year.

28. *The Engineering School.*—The Engineering school made good progress under the able supervision of Balawantrao Govind Jambhekar, the Engineer on duty at the new palace at Sheerpore. The following extract from his report furnishes details about that progress :—

“This year’s students have learnt the principles of practical geometry with the construction of its simple figures and the preparation of common scales required for making their drawings. They can plot on paper surveys from field-books, and understand what is plan, elevation, and section. They are compelled to keep a sketch-book, in which they should exercise their head and hand, in drawing out rough sketches in pencil from simple objects they see either at home, or in or about the building, or even on their way to and fro. They have received practical directions how to train their hand, so that the ease and neatness of the sketch may promise a good draftsmanship. They are taken out into the fields and have been offered opportunities of surveying one or two small plots of ground by means of chain only, as well as by means of cross-staff and chain. The latter method is usually practised here in the Revenue Survey Department. They have been shown one or two sorts of prismatic compasses with all the parts coming into play when reading angles with them. They have also been taught how to handle them in a proper way so as not to damage them. They can read bearings of, or find out angles between, any given objects. They understand the temporary adjustment of the dumpy level, and can find out the difference of levels between any given points.

“They can select good bricks and varieties of lime kunkur, so as to suit any special sort of work they may be called upon to do. They are fully explained the principles that determine the depth of foundation of structures under different circumstances. Opportunities have also been offered to them to see masonry works in progress, and learn the thorough use of straight edge, mason’s square, plumb and other tools of like nature.

“As to the last year’s students, they are taught much of drawing work. They have received instruction how to mount drawings on cloth, and join them together. They have received directions how to take measurements

of buildings and bridges, and prepare drawings from them. They are shown different sorts of stones with their distinguishing features, and have learnt how to classify them according to the origin of their formation. They are fully explained and actually shown the process of manufacturing lime and of preparing best concrete for filling in the foundation of large structures. They are taught the construction of retaining walls of different forms under different circumstances.

"This year, on the 13th of April last, the class was called before His Highness and was examined in geometry, surveying, construction of buildings, and in drawings.

"It is commendable that His Highness spoke highly in just appreciation of the satisfactory progress of the boys of this small, but greatly useful, institution, and took the greatest possible interest in conducting the examination. This clearly evinces the proof that he is not behind the times in appreciating the intrinsic value of professional and scientific studies of this nature. In addition to these, both the classes are taught mathematics, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and mensuration here and there, so as to enable them to understand well the subjects of engineering and surveying.

"The total number of students now is about ten, of whom six are State-servants. Of the last year's students, five have succeeded in getting employments either temporary or permanent.

"It is highly gratifying to make mention of a circumstance that a student of this small institution, which may fairly be said to be in the state of infancy, is serving at Mhow in the Public Works Department of the British Government on a salary of Rs30 a month. He is enlisted as a temporary draftsman, but it is still more gratifying to hear that he has fair hopes to become soon permanent and to be gradually promoted up to the 1st grade sub-overseer's post of that department. It will not be out of place here to bring to the Durbar's notice that all the students engaged in the several departments of the State have been well spoken of by their superiors."

29. *The Medical School.*—The progress of the Medical School was very satisfactory under the able superintendence of Dr. Keegan, the Residency Surgeon. The following extracts from his report give the necessary particulars in connection with this school:—

"During the year under review, there has been no change made in the system of medical training hitherto adopted, except that greater attention than usual has been paid to the important subject of anatomy, which is indeed the ground-work of all surgical and medical knowledge. The system of education adopted has been fully described in former annual returns, and requires no further mention on the present occasion. The medical students attending the school during the year amounted to eleven and consisted of three classes. The first class consisted of the more advanced students, who were being prepared for their final examination. The second class embraced those students who were undergoing a course of instruction for the second time in Anatomy and Materia Medica, and who were being instructed for the first time in surgery and medicine. And the third class consisted of lately joined students engaged in studying Anatomy and Materia Medica only. In the

first class there were three students and in the second and third classes there were four students each.

"The three students in the first class completed their studies in four of the most important branches of medical education during the year. One student from this class, by name Martund Gunesh, was sent to Khurgone to take charge of the dispensary at that place. Another student, by name Bhaiyajee, obtained an appointment in one of Maharaja Holkar's regiments, and the third student, by name Damodur, who passed his final examination in May, is at present attending the practice of the Charitable Hospital, Indore.

"I personally supervised the anatomical studies of those four students of the third class during the cold-weather months, and I was ably assisted by Mr. Raojee Luxmon, who showed much zeal in teaching them the elements of anatomy in the dissecting room. The anatomical studies of the second class were supervised by Mr. Gunpuntsing, whose zeal in the discharge of his many important duties connected with the medical school, it is again my pleasing duty to bring prominently to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

"The conduct of the students attending the medical school has been invariably good, and one and all have worked well and have shown a landable desire to take advantage of the medical education offered them through the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

"In conclusion, I have to return thanks to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for a grant of Rs300, sanctioned during the year for the purchase of medical and surgical works of reference which have been found most useful in imparting knowledge to the students of the school."

30. *Jails.*—The Judicial Minister of the Durbar, Rao Sahab Ramchunder Rao Vithul, continues to take a great interest in the Central Jail at Indore. He personally supervises the work done by the Jail authorities. The result is that the sanitary and other arrangements connected therewith are highly satisfactory.

31. The following statement gives particulars about the prisoners in the Central Jail during the year under report:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
No.	Class of Prisoners.	Remaining on the 31h June 1292.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted .	236	37	323	482	83	565	768	120	888	467	82	549	301	38	339	306	40	346
2	Under trial .	45	0	51	521	103	624	568	109	675	518	101	619	48	8	56	42.44	8.7	50.51

32. The following are the details of the persons discharged:—

Convicted Prisoners.						No.
Transferred to other jails	.	.	.	.	.	21
Released on appeal	.	.	.	.	.	14
„ on expiry of sentence	.	.	.	.	.	389
„ on payment of fine	.	.	.	.	.	112
Escaped	.	.	.	.	.	1
Executed	.	.	.	.	.	2
Died	.	.	.	.	.	10
Released on account of sickness	.	.	.	.	.	...
„ „ of good conduct	.	.	.	.	.	...
Total						549

  

Under-trial Prisoners.						No.
Released	.	.	.	.	.	323
Convicted and sentenced	.	.	.	.	.	212
Transferred to other jails	.	.	.	.	.	78
Escaped	.	.	.	.	.	1
Died	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total						619

33. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 346, the daily average sickness was 13·58, and death-rate 1·13 per cent.

34. *Mundlesur Jail.*—The balance of prisoners on the 5th June 1882 was 144. The number admitted into the jail during the year was 37, and 21 were received from other jails. Thus the total number amounted to 202. Of these, 71 were released and 2 died in the jail. The balance left at the close of the year was 129. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 127·82. The daily average sick was 9·13 and death-rate, 1·55.

35. *Rampoora Jail.*—The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1882 was 72. The number received during the year was 51. Sixty-one prisoners were received from other jails. Thus the total number was 184. Of these, 105 were released, and 1 was hanged. The number remaining at the close of the year was 78. The daily average strength of prisoners was 68. There was no death in the jail.

Both the Mundlesur and the Rampoora Jails continue to be under the direct supervision of the Zilla Judges. This arrangement secures effective supervision and good management.

36. *Police.*—The strength of the Police was 5,966 during the Fuslee year 1292.

37. *Medical Department.*—The following extracts from the report submitted by the State Surgeon will show the working of the Medical Department during the Fuslee year 1292:—

#### DISPENSARIES.

“*Malhargunj Dispensary.*—This dispensary was established fifteen months ago. It is in charge of Native Doctor Govind Row Sadasbew, a passed student of Bombay Medical School. He is painstaking and energetic. The number of patients treated during the year is 6,406. The institution is becoming daily popular.



"*Rampoora Dispensary*.—Ram Chundralal, a student of Agra Medical School, is in charge of this dispensary. The number of patients treated is 1,245, of whom 5 were in-patients.

"*Mahesur Dispensary*.—The number of patients treated here is 4,507.

"*Khurgone Dispensary*.—This dispensary is under Native Doctor Martund Gunesh, a passed student of His Highness Maharaja Holkar's Medical School; he is highly spoken of by the inhabitants there. The total number of patients treated is 3,187.

"*Kanode Dispensary*.—Ram Singh, an indigenous native doctor, and an old hand in His Highness' service, is in charge of this dispensary. The number of patients treated is 1,833.

"*Vaccination*.—The total number of children vaccinated is 4,323 against 3,439 during the preceding year, of which 3,984 were successful, i.e., 92.66 per cent.

"*Foundling and Orphan Asylum*.—There were 4 of the last year, 5 were born during the year, thus making a total of 9, of which 3 died, 1 was made over to the mother, and 5 remained in the orphanage. There remained 8 of the last year, 3 were received, thus making a total of 11, of which 6 were discharged and 5 remained.

"Sundra Bai, the State midwife, attended on 55 labour cases. Besides this, she attended the females at their houses, looked after the orphans and foundlings."

38. It is a matter of satisfaction that the number of children vaccinated in the year under report exceeds that of Fuslee 1291 by 884. It is to be hoped that future years will show an increasingly satisfactory result.

39. The health of the Indore City was good, on the whole, throughout the past year. Cholera, however, appeared at Indore. During the months of August and September, about 160 cases occurred, of which nearly 100 proved fatal. Timely measures were adopted with a view to prevent the disease from assuming an epidemic form. The result was very satisfactory. No case occurred after the close of September.

40. *Municipality*.—The Municipality applied its funds very usefully in the past year in meeting the growing demands of the city. The following figures show the receipts and charges of the Municipality during the year under review :—

#### RECEIPTS.

	R
Balance of last year . . . . .	76
Trade-tax . . . . .	14,905
House-tax . . . . .	4,604
Drainage contribution . . . . .	2,268
Miscellaneous . . . . .	13,252
Sircar contribution . . . . .	9,488
	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	44,593
	<hr/>

## CHARGES.

	R
Establishment . . . . .	4,081
Fire engines . . . . .	2,413
Conservancy carts . . . . .	8,724
Construction of drains . . . . .	3,051
Repair of roads . . . . .	13,548
Lighting . . . . .	2,902
Additional accommodation at the municipal stores . . . . .	2,893
Compensation for property taken up . . . . .	340
Miscellaneous . . . . .	5,097
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,049</b>

41. The receipts were thus in excess of the expenditure by ₹1,544. In the year 1291 the expenditure exceeded the income by ₹2,800. This amount was credited in the accounts of the Municipality as debts due to others. Hence in the year under report, a nominal opening balance appears in the statement; last year's debts were paid off in the year under review, and the amount of the same is included in the expenditure.

42. New drains, measuring 3,492 feet, were constructed, and old drains, measuring 1,486 feet, were repaired.

43. Some of the metalled roads were repaired.

44. Three hundred and seventy new trees were planted. The total number of trees, existing at present in and around the city, is 2,632.

45. Further improvements were made at old Indore. The pukka road there was completed as far as the temple of "Shanee."

46. *The Postal Department.*—The Postal Department of the State cost ₹9,240; while the revenue collected by it was about ₹6,000, exclusive of the value of the "Service" covers, which numbered 1,06,519. The postage on these service covers is estimated at ₹11,296.

47. *The Press Department.*—This department executed 344 jobs in the year under review. Of these, 322 were Government, inclusive of the issues of the *Sirkar Gazette*, and 22 were private.

48. The receipts and charges of this department are as follow :—

## RECEIPTS.

	R
Value of printing work for the Government . . . . .	5,074
Ditto for private persons . . . . .	248
Charges for private notices inserted in the Gazette . . . . .	203
Subscription to the Gazette . . . . .	46
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	1,080
Estimated value of binding work . . . . .	325
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,976</b>

## CHARGES.

Establishment . . . . .	3,351
Contingencies . . . . .	190
Refund to the treasury . . . . .	1,742
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,283</b>

49. *Railway*.—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the work of putting up a fencing on both the sides of the railway line, between Mhow and Indore, was completed in the year under report.

50. The Durbar has made a suggestion that the next portion to be taken up for this purpose, should be that lying between Indore and Fatiahabad.

51. The saloon for His Highness the Maharaja is being built at Ajmere under the superintendence of Mr. Jones, Superintendent of Carriage Factory. It is expected to be ready for use by January next.

52. As already agreed, a station of the Scindia-Neemuch State Railway was duly constructed in the last Fuslee year at Peeplia, a village situated within the Durbar territories, for the benefit of the Northern districts of this State.

53. *Registration*.—The number of documents received for registration and the amount of the fee realised, are shown below :—

No.	Districts.	No.	Amount. ₹.
1.	City Indore . . . . .	213	3,106
2.	Zilla „ . . . . .	44	368
3.	Zilla Nimar and Nimawur . . . . .	54	894
4.	„ Rampoor . . . . .	73	1,232
TOTAL		384	5,600

54. *Khasgee*.—The following information is supplied by the Khasgee Naib Dewan in connection with the administration of the Khasgee during the past Fuslee year.

55. The number of civil cases pending at the close of the Fuslee year 1291 was 110. The number of filed during the past Fuslee year was 345. Thus the total number of cases for disposal was 455. Of these, 361 cases were disposed of during the year, and 94 remained in balance at the close of the year.

56. The year opened with a balance of 91 criminal cases on the file; 1,326 cases were filed in the year. The total number of cases for disposal thus amounted to 1,417. Of these, 1,326 cases were disposed of, leaving 91 pending at the close of the year.

57. The demand, collection, and balance of the Khasgee were as follow :—

	₹
Demand . . . . .	6,32,100
Collection . . . . .	5,10,050
Balance . . . . .	1,22,050

58. *Cotton Mills*.—The following is an extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Sirkar Cotton Mills :—

“The work has evidently been carried on much the same as heretofore, the production being as follows :—

	lbs
95,165 pieces of cloth, weighing . . . . .	573,073
No. 20s. Yarn . . . . .	115,504
TOTAL WEIGHT	688,577

"The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 23,619 pieces making with the production of the year a total of 118,784 pieces. The sales during the year were 64,887 pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 53,897 pieces.

"The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year, according to the books, was 109 lbs, making with the production of the year 115,613 lbs. The sales during the year were 39,723 lbs, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of 75,890 lbs.

"The outturn during the year under consideration was curtailed owing to stoppages for the necessary junction of the boiler flues of the old and new mills.

"The sales have not been so brisk as could be desired, owing to the money of the cloth purchasing part of the community being mostly invested in opium.

"The cloth, as produced in the State Mills, is in quality equal if not superior to cloth produced in any other mills in India, and ought to be well appreciated."

59. *Public Works Department.*—In the year under review, the amount of ₹1,74,243 was expended on the new palace works, making a total of ₹9,56,243 spent on this work from the commencement.

60. In the year under review, the Engineering Department of the State, under Mr. Bijay Singh, Engineer, executed works as shown hereunder—

	₹
Repairs to roads . . . . .	9,570
Construction and repair of buildings . . . . .	94,970
Irrigation works . . . . .	24,381
Miscellaneous . . . . .	21,338

TOTAL . 1,50,259

61. In January last, the services of Mr. Madhava Row Venkatesh Lele, B.A., L.C.E., who received his education in engineering, &c., at the Science College at Poona, were entertained as Irrigation Engineer for the Indore Zilla. He was not able to inspect all the mahals comprised in his zilla before the close of the year. Mr. Lele has prepared a few notes on irrigation, which have been ordered by His Highness the Maharaja to be printed at the Sircar Press.

62. ₹1,13,700 were sanctioned for the construction of new and repair of old irrigation works in the districts; and ₹15,000 were sanctioned for the repair of Government buildings situated in the districts.

63. *Salt.*—Under the salt agreement which came into retrospective force from the 18th November 1881, the day on which the Indore Durbar abolished the transit duty on salt, the Government of India allowed to the Durbar 45,000 maunds of salt for the first year. Of this quantity, 22,000 maunds of the Puchbhadra salt were delivered at Neemuch in May 1882, and 23,000 maunds of the Baragara salt were delivered at Indore early in June last.

64. The delivery of 22,000 maunds of the Puehbhadra salt at Neemuch, on the above occasion, was made at the special request of the Durbar, although, according to the agreement, the Durbar was entitled to receive the whole quantity of 45,000 maunds in Baragara salt and at Indore.

65. In the year under review, the Government of India reduced the salt duty by 8 annas. This reduction was likely to diminish the amount of compensation assured to the Indore Durbar for the abolition of the transit duty on salt. The Government of India, therefore, proposed to pay to the Durbar Rs61,875 annually in cash, in lieu of the 45,000 maunds of salt, deliverable to the Durbar annually, under the agreement entered into in the Fuslee year 1291. The Durbar has accepted that proposal, and the formal supplementary agreement has been executed after the close of the year under review.

66. *Abkari*.—His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction the continuance for one more year of the existing arrangements for the sale of the Abkari farms of the Indore and the Mhow cireles. The farms for the Fuslee year were accordingly sold in April last; the amounts realised were Rs88,001 for the Indore Cirele, and Rs87,400 for the Mhow Cirele. The figures for the Fuslee year 1292 were Rs82,101 and Rs81,100 respectively.

67. *Survey and Settlement*.—The survey of the mahals, which was begun in the year 1291, was not completed when the year under review came to a close.

No survey operations were commenced in any of the mahals in the year 1292.

68. *Season and Agriculture*.—The rainfall at Indore, during the monsoon of the Fuslee year, was distributed as follows:—

Month.	Quantity. Inches.
May 1892 . . . . .	0·67
June „ . . . . .	12·81
July „ . . . . .	12·89
August „ . . . . .	3·36
September „ . . . . .	10·83
October „ . . . . .	00
November „ . . . . .	0·59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41·15</b>

69. The rainfall, though copious, was very unseasonable, and the outturn of the crops was, therefore, below the average, with the exception of opium. The outturn of opium was fairly good, but the price of opium was very low throughout the year.

70. The wheat crop was somewhat below the average, the jowaree, the maize, and the gram crops were far below the average.

71. Rs26,500 were sanctioned for distribution as donations among the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks.

72. The following statement shows the prices which prevailed in the City of Indore during the Fuslee year 1292:—

MONTH.	WHEAT PER MANEE.			GRAM PER MANEE.			RICE PER MANEE.			JOWARREE PER MANEE.		
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
June 1882 . . . . .	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	23	23	19	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
July " . . . . .	16	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	25	21	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
August " . . . . .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	27	22	19	11	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
September " . . . . .	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	24	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
October " . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	26	22	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8
November " . . . . .	14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	22	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
December " . . . . .	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	21	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1883 . . . . .	14	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	26	24	18	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
February " . . . . .	15	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	22	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
March " . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	24	20	17	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
April " . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	24	20	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
May " . . . . .	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	26	22	17	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

73. *Revenue.*—The demand, collection, and balance of the gross revenues of the State were as follows:—

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Fuslee 1291 . . . . .	70,74,400	61,08,100	9,66,300
" 1292 . . . . .	73,88,400	61,89,900	11,98,500

74. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below:—

#### RECEIPTS.

No.	Sources.	Fuslee 1291.	Fuslee 1292.
1	Land Revenue . . . . .	44,94,000	47,07,200*
2	Customs . . . . .	7,31,700	7,84,900
3	Abkari . . . . .	1,12,800	1,40,800
4	Tributes . . . . .	1,58,500	1,58,500
5	Stamps . . . . .	47,700	46,200
6	Fines . . . . .	98,800	1,33,400
7	Interest . . . . .	9,89,700	9,18,900
8	Post Office . . . . .	6,800	7,500
9	Mint . . . . .	27,900	22,100
10	Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,06,500	4,68,900
TOTAL		70,74,400	73,88,400

\* The excess over the past year is due to the revised settlement made in mahals in which the period of previous settlement was over, and in which there was an increased cultivation of waste land, and wherein improvements were effected in the land already under cultivation during that period.

## CHARGES.

No.	Items.	Fuslee 1291.	Fuslee 1292.
1	Palace . . . . .	12,08,100	13,08,700
2	Civil establishment . . . . .	8,51,400	9,03,500
3	Religious . . . . .	37,300	49,400
4	Charitable . . . . .	75,700	63,400
5	Army and Police . . . . .	17,23,200	*19,09,500
6	Courts . . . . .	51,800	51,200
7	Jails . . . . .	26,200	29,900
8	Education . . . . .	44,100	46,400
9	Post Office . . . . .	11,900	12,200
10	Survey . . . . .	41,200	58,900
11	Public Works . . . . .	7,44,800	6,33,000
12	Hospitals . . . . .	29,400	29,500
13	Pensions . . . . .	23,700	27,600
14	Payment for Contingent . . . . .	1,19,100	1,19,100
15	Remissions . . . . .	70,100	1,84,300
16	Miscellaneous . . . . .	20,500	2,62,200
17	Interest . . . . .	1,93,200	1,93,200
	TOTAL . . . . .	52,71,700	58,82,000

75. *Stamp Department.*—The revenue realised from the sale of stamp during the Fuslee year, amounted to Rs54,400.

76. *Miscellaneous.*—In January last, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces deputed the Police Superintendent of Nimar on special duty in connection with the arrest of the notorious dacoit, Tantia Bheel, and requested the Durbar to invest him with the powers of a Police Superintendent and of a magistrate of the first class within the Khurgone District. But as the measure, if carried out, was likely to lead to

\* The excess over the past year is due to the employment of paid chowkeedars in the villages, and to an increase in the police strength of the districts and the city.

administrative inconvenience, these powers were not given to him. The Durbar, however, arranged, with a view to co-operate heartily with the Central Provinces Government in the efforts made for the apprehension of Tantia, that Mr. Mahmood Khan, Superintendent of the Nimar Zilla, should accompany and remain with the Police Superintendent of British Nimar, throughout the camping season in the year, in order to render the necessary assistance to that officer. For this purpose, Mr. Mahmood Khan was invested with the powers of first class Magistrate and of the Sessions Court under certain restrictions.

77. Mr. Mahmood Khan continued to be on this duty when the year closed. The Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, writes approvingly of the assistance rendered by Mr. Mahmood Khan to the Police Superintendent of British Nimar.

DURBAR OFFICE,  
INDORE,  
*The 9th October 1883.*

KHOOMAN SINGH,  
*In charge, Durbar Office.*



## ACCOMPANIMENTS TO INDORE DURBAR REPORT.

Table A.

Statement showing the particulars of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Fustee year 1292.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.								BALANCE.					
		Balance of 1291.	Filed in 1292.	Transferred from other Court.	Total.	Transferred to other Court.	Struck off for default of Plaintiff.	Compromised.	Decried by admission of Defendant.	Decided ex-parte.	Decried wholly or partially for Plaintiff.	Decried wholly or partially for Defendant.	Total.	Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Below two years.	Above two years.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>ZILAH INDORE.</b>																			
1	Zillah Judge, Indore . . . .	3	69	...	72	...	4	7	1	10	34	2	64	8	...	...	...	...	8
2	Judge, Small Cause . . . .	180	1,770	...	1,950	...	83	201	275	350	531	119	1,585	316	50	9	...	...	375
3	Nizam Adawlat . . . .	73	463	...	536	...	92	28	23	40	237	82	502	30	3	...	...	...	39
4	Parganna Indore . . . .	47	300	30	383	32	24	60	108	3	48	4	300	42	20	2	...	1	74
5	Ditto Alumpore . . . .	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	8
6	Ditto Sunderseo . . . .	...	8	...	8	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto Sarana . . . .	21	94	...	115	...	11	13	5	22	30	2	92	16	3	4	...	...	23
8	Ditto Kattha . . . .	8	18	...	20	...	...	1	...	3	11	2	17	3	0	...	...	...	9
9	Ditto Betwa Hasalpoore and De- palpoore . . . .	42	108	...	150	...	14	13	23	5	63	0	123	15	7	4	1	...	27
10	Ditto Pedawad . . . .	28	180	...	208	...	10	25	98	12	43	0	194	7	6	...	...	...	12
11	Ditto Mehidpoore . . . .	55	178	1	234	...	9	28	35	10	74	9	174	41	8	0	5	...	60
12	Ditto Samero . . . .	37	250	1	297	1	10	123	41	2	23	14	227	17	21	20	2	...	70
<b>TOTAL</b>		512	3,451	38	4,001	33	206	627	623	508	1,093	240	3,200	601	142	40	12	4	705

ZILLAH NIMAR AND NIMAWUR.																			
1	Zillah Judge, Nimar and Nimawur.	4	5	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	2	1	8	
2	Judge, Small Cause . . .	43	29	1	77	2	9	9	2	...	22	4	48	1	1	17	9	1	29
3	Parganna Sircar Bejagurh . .	172	735	19	926	3	23	188	145	30	213	29	631	91	46	92	34	31	295
4	Ditto Burwai . . .	3	181	...	184	...	16	16	20	32	71	14	169	13	1	1	...	...	15
5	Ditto Nagalwadi and Sandwa .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto Brahmangar . . .	1	12	...	13	...	1	1	1	...	7	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	3
7	Ditto Maheshwar . . .	19	57	8	84	6	2	9	19	4	11	5	56	3	3	16	6	...	28
8	Ditto Chikulda . . .	11	152	...	163	...	6	47	71	3	12	1	140	4	6	8	2	3	23
9	Nimawur, Sutwas, and Khataphode	143	632	...	780	3	40	109	275	45	102	18	592	48	41	61	33	5	188
TOTAL		403	1,803	23	2,237	14	97	380	633	114	439	71	1,648	103	99	199	86	41	589
ZILLAH RAMPURA.																			
1	Zillah Judge, Rampura . . .	64	276	23	363	4	19	60	33	22	85	9	232	66	18	33	8	6	131
2	Parganna Rampura . . .	19	13	...	32	...	6	7	3	1	3	...	20	1	1	4	5	1	12
3	Ditto Bhanpura . . .	56	212	...	268	1	6	64	64	6	61	15	247	21	17	7	5	1	51
4	Ditto Soonab Kothadec . .	17	55	1	73	8	...	11	17	...	24	1	61	5	2	5	...	...	12
5	Ditto Jeerapur-Machalpur .	17	36	...	53	...	2	3	15	...	13	2	35	...	8	6	2	2	18
6	Ditto Garote . . .	38	174	...	212	...	1	45	52	11	68	11	168	14	2	5	1	2	24
7	Chundwasa . . .	40	30	1	71	7	...	47	6	1	5	2	38	7	8	9	7	2	33
8	Manassa . . .	15	141	...	156	...	2	31	56	1	38	6	134	7	7	2	6	...	22
9	Narayangurh . . .	28	57	1	86	1	8	8	18	10	31	4	80	3	...	3	...	...	6
10	Talooka Nundwai . . .	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	5
TOTAL		301	995	26	1,322	21	44	241	264	62	331	50	1,008	124	53	74	37	16	314
GRAND TOTAL		1,219	6,249	92	7,560	68	407	1,153	1,420	674	1,863	367	5,952	788	294	390	135	71	1,608

LUDHIA DUBAR OFFICE,

9th October 1883.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge Durbur Office.

Table B.

Statement of Suits classified according to their subject-matter and value.

Kind of property.	Nature of Cases.	Amount of claim.										REMARKS.						
		Below Rs.	Above Rs and below	Above Rs10.	Above Rs10 and below	Above Rs20.	Above Rs20 and below	Above Rs50 and below	Above Rs100 and below	Above Rs2,000 and below	Above Rs5,000 and below		Total.	11	12	13	14	15
For moveable property	On written documents	131	237	483	473	342	81	4	1	...	...	...	1,806	1,26,023				
	On oral promise	380	310	300	217	116	22	1	...	...	...	...	1,516	40,383				
	On accounts stated	483	672	604	516	386	120	8	...	...	...	...	2,789	2,11,009				
	TOTAL	994	1,160	1,447	1,226	843	223	13	3	...	...	...	5,051	3,18,040				
For immovable property.	On mortgage bonds.	...	1	4	16	17	13	1	...	...	...	...	52	9,833				
	On deeds of sale	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	113				
	Regarding encumbrances, trespass, &c.	6	10	87	14	12	8	3	...	...	...	...	110	13,118				
	Regarding valuations.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32,278				
	TOTAL	8	13	95	33	30	21	4	...	...	...	...	205	45,672				
Others	Regarding specific relief.	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	594				
	For partition.	1	2	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	7,070				
	On other claims	7	5	29	12	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	76	14,518				
	TOTAL	10	9	29	16	26	5	2	1	...	...	...	100	22,786				
GRAND TOTAL		1,014	1,191	1,571	1,255	903	210	10	4	1	10	1	6,250	1,47,100				

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,

9th October 1883.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge Durbar Office.

Table C.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed in and disposed of by the Zillah Courts during the Fustee year 1292.

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.										BALANCE.				REMARKS.
	Class of Court.	Balance of 1291.	Filed in 1292.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Below three months.						
													Below six months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Indore Zillah Judge . . . .	2	...	35	...	35	...	10	12	5	6	2	35	...	...	...	...	...		
Neemad and Nimawur Zillah Judge . . . .	2	39	25	...	64	...	2	11	5	4	7	29	6	7	9	13	35		
Rampura Zillah Judge . . . .	2	38	27	...	65	...	6	14	4	4	...	27	4	7	8	19	28		
TOTAL . . . .	...	77	87	...	164	...	17	37	14	14	9	91	10	14	17	32	73		

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,

9th October 1883.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge Durbar Office.

Table

Statement showing the Execution Work done

No.	ZILLAS.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.					NUMBER OF DECREES				
		Balance.	Received in the year 1292.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Amount of applications received for execution.	By cash payments.	By compromise.	By giving instalments.	By delivering of specific property.	By imprisonment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>ZILLA INDORE.</b>					<i>R a. p.</i>					
1	Zilla Judge, Indore . . . .	863	1,881	1	2,715	11,02,681 11 0	718	112	180	50	15
2	Pergunna Alampoor . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Do. Indore . . . .	41	51	18	113	3,073 1 6	18	3	4	...	...
4	Do. Tarana and Kaitha . . . .	56	40	...	105	1,803 6 9	15	20	17	2	1
5	Do. Betna, Hasulpoor, and Depalpoor . . . .	19	23	...	42	1,061 5 3	0	1	3	...	...
6	Do. Petlawud . . . .	16	80	...	96	7,558 8 9	13	3	6	...	...
7	Do. Mohidpoor . . . .	77	94	1	172	8,855 10 3	23	9	16	2	...
8	Do. Samere . . . .	25	38	...	63	1,430 0 6	18	13	4	3	...
9	Do. Soondersee . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> .	1,097	2,216	20	3,336	11,27,203 1 0	814	161	230	62	16
	<b>ZILLAS NIMAR AND NIMAWUR.</b>										
10	Judge, Zillas Nimar and Nimawur . . . .	57	17	...	72	560 15 6	2	8	5	...	...
11	Pergunna Sirkar Bijnagur . . . .	342	278	23	643	16,867 13 6	54	80	10	4	...
12	Do. Burwal . . . .	32	95	...	127	4,442 15 3	24	19	11	1	1
13	Do. Nagulwadee and Sendwa . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Bramaugar . . . .	8	2	1	6	352 2 0	...	1	1	1	...
15	Do. Mahesur . . . .	138	14	7	159	476 9 6	1	4	1	...	...
16	Do. Chikulda . . . .	2	32	...	34	1,796 13 9	4	13	6	...	...
17	Do. Nimawur . . . .	154	203	19	376	15,557 12 0	40	77	15	6	1
	<b>TOTAL</b> .	728	641	50	1,419	40,030 1 6	125	202	49	12	2
	<b>ZILLA RAMPURA.</b>										
18	Judge, Zilla Rampura . . . .	98	73	26	197	8,001 11 9	31	11	2	...	...
19	Pergunna Rampura . . . .	7	5	...	12	83 1 6	...	3	...	1	...
20	Do. Bhaupura . . . .	64	37	3	104	3,544 6 6	10	22	2	1	...
21	Do. Samel Kothdi . . . .	24	13	...	37	2,587 11 0	8	6	...	1	...
22	Do. Garote . . . .	73	30	...	103	1,643 6 0	15	12	4	3	...
23	Do. Chundwasa . . . .	31	4	1	36	246 3 6	...	2	...	...	1
24	Do. Manasa . . . .	13	26	...	39	1,720 15 6	3	2	13	...	1
25	Do. Jirapur, Machulpur . . . .	18	8	...	26	1,538 11 0	1	1	...	...	...
26	Do. Narainpur . . . .	21	24	...	45	1,108 0 3	10	2	1	3	...
27	Do. Taluka Nandwai . . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> .	350	220	30	600	20,450 2 9	78	61	22	9	1
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .	2,175	3,080	100	5,355	11,87,683 5 3	1,070	424	301	83	19

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,

9th October 1883.

D.

by the various Courts in the Fustlee year 1292.

EXECUTED.				BALANCE.									DETAIL OF ORDERS.							
By striking off.	Otherwise.	Total.	Amount of decrees executed.	Below 3 months.	Below 6 months.	Below 1 year.	Below 2 years.	Below 3 years.	Above 3 years.	Total.	Order of imprisonment.	Persons imprisoned.	Order of attachment.	Order of sale.	Order of confirming sale.	Order of attachment.	Order of sale.	Order of confirming sales.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
R a. p.																				
939	286	300	2,70,691 10 6	181	51	99	43	25	43	445	215	81	625	155	45	223	178	78		
...	22	4	51	24	9	10	12	3	4	62	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...		
7	1	63	4,697 13 9	9	1	12	10	5	5	42	5	5	19	5	3	1	1	1		
1	1	15	291 10 6	4	9	7	2	2	3	27	...	...	29	...	...	0	...	...		
...	24	51	9,912 5 6	18	14	9	...	1	3	45	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...		
2	5	57	2,802 7 3	25	17	21	22	16	14	115	15	2	62	1	...	33	5	2		
7	4	49	1,652 11 0	5	...	3	6	...	...	14	9	2	48	10	3	6	4	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
978	325	2,536	2,92,864 0 0	266	104	161	75	52	72	750	244	90	788	171	51	271	188	82		
3	9	27	1,182 11 0	2	...	11	21	8	5	47	...	...	11	...	...	9	2	1		
71	6	925	16,320 1 3	44	45	126	87	68	50	418	2	...	320	...	...	4	...	...		
13	11	80	2,304 12 0	14	2	14	8	6	3	47	2	2	124	1	1	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	4	373 11 9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
7	84	97	693 15 0	6	5	6	25	13	7	62	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...		
1	1	25	1,106 0 6	4	2	2	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
24	61	224	25,519 4 9	41	50	25	20	3	13	152	15	1	192	7	7	19	3	1		
120	172	1,382	47,506 8 3	111	104	186	161	97	78	737	19	3	650	9	2	35	5	2		
17	27	88	13,647 11 0	14	16	22	14	15	28	109	7	7	18	4	4	10	8	5		
...	1	5	139 10 3	1	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	8	59	3,976 6 0	14	13	8	6	3	1	45	...	...	32	20	2	13	41	...		
12	1	28	5,427 8 9	2	2	1	...	...	4	9	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...		
7	28	69	3,698 9 3	7	2	10	5	3	7	34	...	...	13	5	...	14	...	...		
16	...	18	1,515 7 3	3	...	1	5	...	9	18	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...		
1	...	20	810 2 3	6	3	2	6	2	...	19	5	8	16	...	...	9	...	...		
7	...	9	467 2 9	...	1	6	...	10	...	17	2	...	13	3	1	4	2	1		
5	5	26	1,127 5 0	8	...	5	...	1	...	19	8	3	25	1	1	1	3	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
81	70	322	30,909 14 6	65	37	55	37	33	64	278	22	18	126	33	8	57	24	9		
1,179	567	3,590	3,71,280 6 9	432	245	402	293	182	211	1,765	283	111	1,564	213	61	663	217	93		

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge Durbar Office.



Table F.

*Statement of Criminal cases disposed of by the Courts.*



Table

Statement of the Criminal Cases classified and disposed of in the

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Number of Officers.	FILED.								Convicted.	
			Balance of 1292.		Filed in 1292.		Transferred from other Courts.		Total.			
			Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ZILLAH INDORE.												
1	Zilla Indore . . .	1	...	...	152	263	...	...	152	263	90	131
2	Subha ditto . . .	1	6	13	49	103	...	...	54	116	17	38
3	City ditto . . .	5	49	99	1,748	3,156	50	120	1,846	3,376	658	1,051
4	Pergunna Indore . . .	8	31	40	768	1,276	41	05	840	1,420	407	618
5	Ditto Mehidpore . . .	7	24	53	410	667	...	...	443	720	263	358
6	Ditto Tarana . . .	4	7	9	257	427	51	101	315	537	159	227
7	Ditto Samere . . .	2	6	8	140	208	...	...	146	216	63	105
8	Ditto Petlawud . . .	2	...	...	85	115	...	...	85	115	69	84
9	Ditto Betma . . .	1	8	14	142	213	...	...	150	227	82	102
10	Ditto Depalporc . . .	2	8	15	178	310	8	14	194	339	137	206
11	Ditto Alumperc . . .	1	1	1	32	45	...	...	33	49	24	30
12	Ditto Sundersee . . .	1	...	...	20	35	...	...	20	35	18	32
13	Ditto Hasilpore . . .	1	...	...	154	214	...	...	154	214	87	122
14	Ditto Kaitha . . .	1	2	13	62	82	...	...	64	95	55	72
TOTAL . . .		37	141	274	4,205	7,117	150	330	4,496	7,721	2,141	3,178
ZILLAH NIMAR AND NIMAWUR.												
1	Zillah Judge . . .	1	...	...	68	157	...	...	68	157	38	61
2	Subha, Zillah Nimar and Nimawur . . .	1	50	75	46	66	...	...	96	171	16	42
3	Pergunna Sirkar Bejagurh . . .	12	243	400	1,220	2,030	106	151	1,569	2,581	323	475
4	Pergunna Chikulda . . .	8	23	38	345	468	29	38	307	442	174	229
5	Ditto Bramangar . . .	1	2	3	92	120	1	1	95	124	18	23
6	Mulkee Fouz . . .	1	...	...	3	10	...	...	3	10	3	0
7	Pergunna Mahesur . . .	4	15	32	346	471	6	6	367	509	116	170
8	Ditto Burwai . . .	3	8	15	353	490	52	143	413	762	113	150
9	Ditto Nimawur . . .	0	70	137	471	787	124	203	665	1,187	243	355
10	Ditto Satwas . . .	2	35	54	117	207	2	3	154	264	42	71
11	Ditto Kathaphode . . .	1	20	54	129	257	10	16	159	327	85	166
TOTAL . . .		40	466	808	3,190	5,207	330	620	3,936	6,035	1,160	1,734
ZILLAH RAMPURA.												
1	Zilla Judge . . .	1	5	22	68	147	3	8	76	177	44	73
2	Subha Rampura . . .	1	23	43	43	94	11	22	77	159	23	38
3	Pergunna Rampura . . .	3	30	44	315	444	...	...	351	488	203	261
4	Ditto Bhanpura . . .	3	9	14	153	218	4	5	166	237	116	157
5	Ditto Garote . . .	3	9	30	272	370	32	67	313	453	122	154
6	Ditto Manasa . . .	3	6	10	178	270	...	...	184	286	180	183
7	Ditto Chundwasa . . .	2	45	65	78	132	6	14	129	211	72	90
8	Ditto Soonnail . . .	2	20	38	9	162	5	8	124	208	62	71
9	Ditto Jeerapur . . .	1	69	83	109	195	...	...	178	278	56	77
10	Ditto Narayangurh . . .	1	12	22	162	245	1	1	175	268	14	66
11	Ditto Naudwai . . .	1	17	18	17	24	...	...	34	42	8	11
12	Moolki Fouz . . .	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	3
TOTAL . . .		22	251	375	1,497	2,310	62	125	1,810	2,810	873	1,100
GRAND TOTAL . . .		09	858	1,457	8,892	14,034	542	1,075	10,202	17,166	4,183	6,100

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,

9th October 1893.

F.

*various Criminal Courts in the State in the Fuslee year 1292.*

DISPOSED OF.								BALANCES.								REMARKS.	
Acquitted.		Committ- ed.		Trans- ferred to other Courts.		Total.		Below one month.		Below three months.		Below six months.		Above six months.		Total.	
Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
53	129	...	...	3	4	152	503	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	53	11	18	1	3	51	112	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
962	1,882	52	89	67	131	1,739	3,163	41	85	31	68	21	41	14	28	107	222
345	634	63	120	15	27	830	1,405	5	5	4	8	1	2	...	...	10	15
137	204	34	79	3	7	437	708	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	6	12
98	212	42	60	3	5	302	513	2	6	8	11	1	1	2	6	13	21
59	79	13	26	1	1	142	211	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	4	5
15	30	...	...	...	...	34	112	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
57	101	5	8	3	10	147	221	2	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	6
39	98	16	23	...	...	192	337	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
4	7	2	2	...	...	30	39	2	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	10
2	3	...	...	...	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	89	3	3	...	...	154	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	5	16	...	...	64	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,861	3,587	240	409	96	188	4,344	7,420	57	110	54	111	25	46	16	34	152	301
19	67	...	...	4	14	59	142	5	7	...	...	...	...	4	8	9	15
19	32	8	14	32	46	75	134	1	2	4	10	...	...	16	25	21	37
533	891	44	118	40	78	940	1,562	44	82	104	155	146	208	335	574	629	1,019
121	168	56	84	4	6	355	447	6	6	8	11	6	7	22	31	42	65
68	89	5	5	...	...	91	117	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	7
...	4	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	283	15	21	13	19	34	482	2	2	2	6	2	2	13	17	19	27
275	530	12	60	4	6	404	746	3	4	3	8	1	2	2	2	9	10
247	255	160	211	15	51	612	1,072	9	15	2	58	10	21	14	22	53	110
44	85	28	49	...	...	114	205	1	1	1	1	...	...	38	57	40	59
40	93	11	17	...	...	136	276	4	11	5	15	...	2	12	23	23	51
1,570	2,697	286	582	112	220	3,137	5,233	75	130	148	266	168	243	468	763	849	1,402
21	73	...	...	9	25	74	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	6
11	24	5	16	36	75	75	153	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
105	146	6	14	6	21	320	442	5	8	4	7	8	14	14	17	31	46
18	28	13	21	...	...	147	206	7	12	6	7	6	12	...	...	19	31
152	239	32	51	...	...	306	444	1	1	...	...	5	6	1	2	7	9
30	72	13	14	5	6	178	275	2	6	...	...	1	1	3	4	6	11
23	43	10	15	1	2	106	156	1	5	4	9	6	16	12	25	23	55
15	31	5	8	1	3	73	113	4	6	13	23	15	31	19	35	51	95
91	162	5	10	1	2	156	251	1	1	4	8	2	2	15	16	22	27
56	79	5	7	10	32	121	184	13	16	15	21	10	29	10	18	54	84
7	7	...	...	...	...	15	18	...	...	2	3	3	4	14	17	19	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
532	904	94	156	75	166	1,574	2,416	31	61	48	78	62	115	90	140	236	394
3,903	7,188	620	147	283	574	9,055	15,069	168	301	250	455	255	404	574	937	1,237	2,097

KHOOMAN SINGH,

*In charge Durbar Office.*

Table G.

*Statement of Criminal Appeals, filed in and disposed of by the Zilla Courts and the Magistrates' Courts, during the Fuslee year 1292.*

No.	NAME OF APPELLATE COURT.	Number of Courts from which appeal was filed.	FOR DISPOSAL.			DISPOSED OF.					BALANCE.			REMARKS.		
			Balance of 1291.	Received during the year 1292.	Received from other Courts.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Transferred.	Total.	Below one month.	Below three months.		Above three months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Zilla Judge, Indore	12	...	58	...	58	19	19	18	2	58	...	...	...	...	
2	1st Class Magistrate, City Indore.	2	3	17	...	20	10	1	...	2	13	...	1	6	7	
3	2nd Class Magistrate, Pergunna Indore.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4	Zilla Judge, Nemad and Nemawar.	10	11	16	...	27	7	1	4	1	13	1	4	9	14	
5	Subha Nimar and Nemawar	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
6	Magistrate, Pergunna Nemawar.	6	7	6	1	14	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	6	6	
7	Magistrate, Pergunna Chik-ulda.	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
8	Zilla Judge, Rampura	1	3	10	...	13	6	2	2	1	11	...	1	1	2	
9	Subha, Zilla Rampura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL		35	29	110	1	140	49	23	24	7	103	1	6	30	37	

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,

9th October 1883.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge Durbar Office.

Table H.  
Statement of the Criminal Work done by the Sudder Court in the Fuslee year 1292.

NATURE OF WORK.	Class.	Name of the Court against which the appeal is filed.	CASES FOR DISPOSAL.				CASES DISPOSED OF.				BALANCE.				REMARKS.	
			Balance of 1291.	Received in 1292.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Below 1 month.	Below 3 months.	Above 3 months.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Appeals	1st class	Zillah Judge, Indore	39	39	...	78	26	21	21	3	71	4	1	2	7	
Review petitions	...	Zillah Judge, Nimad and Nimavar	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Confirmation cases	...	Zillah Judge, Rampore	4	16	...	20	17	2	...	...	19	1	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous appeals	...	...	7	2	2	11,	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	2	
Cases called upon examination of calendars	...	1st Class Magistrate of City Indore	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	53	57	2	112	55	23	21	3	102	7	1	2	10	

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,  
9th October 1883.

KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge Darbar Office.



## APPENDIX B.

## GWALIOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 166, dated Gwalior Residency, the 27th June 1883.

From—COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY, Resident, Gwalior,

To—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Agent, Governor-General, Central India,  
Indore.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for 1882-83.

2. As I only assumed charge of this office on the 23rd March 1883, my report can be but brief and imperfect.

3. *Weather and Crops*.—The rainfall was 29·1, that for the previous year being 52·7, and the average 32 inches. The fall was, however, well distributed and seasonable. The rain crops were consequently good. The winter crops were somewhat injured by cloudy and wet weather.

4. *Public Health*.—The year has been a very healthy one. Not a single case of cholera is reported from the Gwalior territory. Morar was also quite free from this disease. Small-pox showed itself in a mild and scattered form, but lingered on till the close of the year. The sanitary arrangements in the Morar Cantonment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair's supervision, leave nothing to be desired.

5. The following statement shows the number and distribution of the troops of the Morar Force :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line, Morar	...	...	1	524	2	262	1	870	2	1,679
„ Gwalior Fortress .	...	...	...	...	1	126	4 Cos.	323	...	...
„ Sipri . . . .	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . .	...	...	Regt. 1	564	3	388	Reg. Cos 1 4	1,193	2	1,679
C. I. Horse, Goona .	...	...	1	503	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . .	...	...	Regts. 2	1,067	3	388	1 4	1,193	2	1,679

6. *Morar Registration*.—There has been an increase in the business transacted by the Registrar. Eighty documents were brought for

registration, against 65 in 1881-82. The fees taken amounted to R206-3.

7. *Morar Police*.—The Cantonment Magistrate reports favourably on the conduct of the police. Of 95 cases of theft in cantonments, the perpetrators were detected in 61, while of property stolen to the value of R2,874, recovery was made to the extent of R2,462.

8. *Morar Public Works*.—Inconvenience being felt from the want of proper accommodation for Native travellers, a handsome and commodious serai is under construction. The estimated cost, R4,000, will be defrayed from the Cantonment Funds.

9. *Morar Dispensary*.—A dispensary and hospital are maintained in Morar by contributions from the European and Native community. During the year, 2,053 out-patients were treated. Fifty-two received indoor accommodation and subsistence; while medicine was supplied gratis to all.

10. *Maharajah's Dispensaries*.—No steps have been taken towards the removal to a better site of the Lashkar Charitable Dispensary. The working of the dispensaries within Gwalior territory under this Agency is shown below :—

LOCALITY.	Admission.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
				R a. p.
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION—				
Lashkar Dispensary . . . .	5,427	7	48	3,015 15 0
Goona „ . . . .	5,490	47	856	2,020 2 0
Bhilsa „ . . . .	6,887	14	1,691	969 1 9
TOTAL . . . .	17,804	68	2,595	6,005 2 9
NOT UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION—				
Sipri Dispensary . . . .	1,368	5	...	394 3 10
Jawad „ . . . .	5,703	32	21	2,248 8 0
TOTAL . . . .	7,071	37	21	2,642 11 10
GRAND TOTAL . . . .	24,875	105	2,616	8,647 14 7

11. Considering the resources of the Gwalior State, and the wants of its vast population, the above returns show an insignificant amount of work done, especially in the matter of vaccination. Moreover, the Lashkar Dispensary returns contrast unfavourably with those of the outlying institutions. The control exercised by the Surgeon in charge of the Residency is nominal; and it would seem that the Durbar takes small interest in measures for providing its poorer subjects with medical relief.

12. *Residency Jail*.—Nineteen prisoners were in the Residency Jail on 1st April 1882; 154 were received during the year, and 20 remained on 31st March 1883. The prisoners were healthy, and well behaved. The expenditure for the year was Rs2,491-6.

13. *Extradition*.—The following is a statement of the proceedings under the Extradition Act during the year:—

Number of persons made over by the Durbar to British Civil and Political authorities without application	8
Number made over by Durbar on application	13
Total surrendered by Durbar	21

Number of persons surrendered to Durbar by British authorities without requisition	19
Ditto ditto on requisition	26
Total surrendered to Durbar	45

14. *Service of Summons*.—Of 188 summonses received for service from British Courts, 121 were duly served, 47 could not be served for one cause or another, and 20 remained undisposed of. Nine summonses were received from the Durbar, of which 6 were duly served, one could not be served, and answers had not been received with regard to the remaining two cases.

15. *Robberies*.—No mail robbery was reported during the year. Eighteen cases of ordinary robbery occurred, involving an ascertained loss of property valued at Rs3,393-6-9, but in two cases the amount of losses is not known.

16. Several of the persons concerned in the mail robbery at Chorepura (alluded to in paragraph 14 of last year's report) have been arrested, and the necklace stolen was recovered. The Durbar has not yet notified the result of the trial of the offenders.

17. *Dacoity*.—Fourteen cases of dacoity are reported, implicating 168 individuals. The plundered property is said to be worth Rs28,279-5. Only 23 persons have been arrested in connection with these crimes, and the value of the property recovered is very small—Rs25-9-6. The position of those parts of Gwalior territory most frequented by dacoits is very favourable to their pursuits. The border is generally not far off, and, once across it, pursuit becomes almost hopeless; applications for aid from one Durbar to another are too often looked upon with coldness; doubts are raised, delay occurs, and there is reason to suspect that the escape of the culprits is sometimes winked at, if not abetted. Until all the States recognise the need of combining really and heartily to put down dacoity, its agents will continue to find their home in the jungles and ravines of the interlaced States of Central India and Rajputana.

18. No report has been received of the occurrence of the crimes of strangulation or poisoning during the year, nor have any cases of infanticide been brought to light.

19. *Capture of outlaws*.—Umrao Singh, a notorious outlaw, was captured at Sitapur in Oudh, on information furnished by Gwalior officials



in July 1882. The arrest was effected through the ready aid furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhalaun, to whom the acknowledgments of the Durbar are due. Umrao Singh was tried and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment; but he soon after died in jail. An accomplice named Kehri Singh, captured at the same time and place, was sentenced by the Durbar to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

20. The reward of ₹2,000 offered for Umrao Singh's apprehension was apportioned, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, among the persons engaged on this duty.

21. *Postal Department*.—The Postal Department reports that 6,60,878 covers were received, and 6,76,513 despatched during the year. The cash receipts (exclusive of sums paid for remittances by money-orders) were ₹20,976-13-3. Of this, ₹5,350-7-0 were realised as commission on money-orders issued. The expenditure amounted to ₹18,692-13-2. The sale of ordinary postage stamps realised ₹13,088-10-3, and of service stamps ₹4,765-3.

22. *Telegraph*.—The Telegraph Department has furnished the following returns of the work during the year:—

Number of messages despatched from Morar . . . .	10,002
Ditto ditto ditto from Gwalior Fortress . . . .	415
Ditto ditto received at Morar . . . . .	9,443
Ditto ditto ditto at Fortress . . . . .	544

The receipts for the year amounted to ₹8,219, and the expenditure to ₹16,037.

The construction of a line to Jhansi, to which allusion was made in paragraph 19 of last year's report, and beyond Jhansi to Nowgong and Banda, has been sanctioned by Government, but has not been commenced owing to want of funds.

23. *Civil Justice*.—The statement below shows the civil work done in the District and Small Cause Courts:—

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at close of 1891-92.		Filed during 1892-93.	Total.	Disposed of during 1892-93.	Pending at close of 1892-93.	Value.			Average cost of conduct.			Average duration of cases.
							₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Residency . . . .	1	1	2	1	1		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	2 hours.
Morar Civil Court . .	1	22	23	22	1	19,372	9	6	61	5	2	41 days 10 hours.	
Small Cause Court . .	6	213	219	214	5	12,029	15	9	5	8	9	18 days 2 hours.	
TOTAL . . . . .	8	236	244	237	7	31,410	9	3	.....				

24. An improvement has taken place in the rate of despatch of business in the District Civil Court; the average duration of suits being

41 days-10 hours, against 73 days 1 hour last year. In the Small Cause Court, too, the duration of suits has decreased from 28 days 6 hours in 1881-82 to 18 days 2 hours this year. The time occupied by each case is still considerable; but this is mainly attributable to the difficulty and delay in procuring the attendance of witnesses from Gwalior jurisdiction.

25. There was only one appeal from the District Court to the Resident, and this was dismissed, on the ground that it had not been filed within the prescribed period. Three appeals were made from the Small Cause to the District Court, by which the judgments of the Lower Court were revised.

26. *Criminal Justice.*—The working of the Criminal Courts during the year can be seen from the following statement:—

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at close of 1881-82.		Instituted during ' 1882-83.		Total.		DISPOSED OF.										Pending at close of the year.		Average duration of cases.		
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged.		Whipped.	Fined.		Imprisoned.		Transferred.		Total.					
							Persons.	Cases.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Residency .	...	...	7	0	7	6	5	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	7	3 days 17 hrs..
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar	...	...	769	474	769	474	63	50	27	23	539	289	137	110	3	2	769	474	...	486	11 hours.
TOTAL .	...	..	776	480	776	480	68	54	27	23	541	291	137	110	3	2	776	480	...	...	

27. The number of cases decided was 473, of which 287 were breaches of Cantonment Rules. There was only one appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate to the Resident, in which the punishment awarded by the Lower Court was reduced from 6 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  months.

There were two committals by the Magistrate to the Resident's Court, under sections 302 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to transportation for life.

28. *Gwalior Treasury.*—The following statement shows the business done in the Gwalior Treasury during the year:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance in hand on 31st March 1882	4,43,588	7	2
Receipts during the year	37,64,399	9	7
TOTAL	42,07,988	0	9
Disbursements during 1882-83	36,38,107	8	2
Balance on 31st March 1883	5,69,880	8	7

29. *Tributes*.—Tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar as below :—

	R	a.	p.
Tullain rent for Fuslee year 1938 . . . . .	85,172	0	0
Naddigaon Tribute for 1938 . . . . .	13,153	13	6
Sitaman do. for 1938 . . . . .	25,740	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,24,065</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>

30. *District Savings Bank*.—The following is a statement of the transactions of the District Savings Bank for 1882-83 :—

#### RECEIPTS.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance . . . . .	19,303	0	9
Deposit during the year . . . . .	20,688	3	3
Interest . . . . .	1,003	15	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,995</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

	R	a.	p.
Deposits withdrawn during the year . . . . .	14,420	7	9
<b>Balance on 31st March 1883</b>	<b>26,574</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>

31. *Local Funds*.—Below are shown the accounts of the Cantonment and Residency Local Funds :—

FUNDS.	Balance on 31st March 1882.	Receipts during 1882-83.	Total.	Disburse- ments during 1882-83.	Balance on 31st March 1883.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Morar Cantonment Local Fund	1,022 13 6	60,563 8 0	61,576 5 6	58,984 9 3	2,591 12 3
Sipri ditto ditto	16,054 2 4	10,719 14 7	25,774 0 11	0,105 10 3	10,668 6 8
Gwalior Residency ditto	2,150 8 4	4,044 3 6	6,194 11 10	4,055 8 4	2,139 3 6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,227 8 2</b>	<b>75,317 10 1</b>	<b>93,545 2 3</b>	<b>63,145 11 10</b>	<b>24,399 6 5</b>

32. *Roads in Gwalior Territory*.—A report regarding the roads in Gwalior has been furnished by the Executive Engineer, and is forwarded herewith.

33. *Remission of Transit dues*.—At the recommendation of Sir Lepel Griffin, the Maharaja, in October, remitted all transit dues on the new metalled road between Dewas and Sehore. Duties will be levied instead upon the old road.

34. *Archæology*.—The work of restoring and preserving objects of archæological interest has been carried out with skill and energy by Major Keith. The ancient buildings in the Fortress of Gwalior have been repaired and cleaned. Many interesting and beautiful sculptures have been discovered under the plaster with which they had been con-

cealed by Mahomedan zealots. Scattered objects have been collected and arranged, and the nucleus formed of a local museum. Major Keith brings to his work an enthusiasm rarely to be found, and it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of his services in the Department of Archæology.

35. *Sindhia's visit to Malwa.*—The Maharaja made a tour in his Malwa districts during the cold season. He is said to have made remissions of land revenue to the extent of 25 per cent. on the assessment lately made by Sir Michael Filose. This is not understood to have met the anticipations of the zemindars, who looked forward to a reduction of 50 per cent.

36. *Guaranteed Chiefs.*—The petty chiefs of Bhadaura and Parone died during the year. The Bhadaura estate has, with the approval of Government, been placed under the management of the Political Assistant, Gunah. Arrangements regarding Parone have been proposed, but sanction has not yet been obtained.

37. *Education.*—The returns received from the Durbar show little progress in the matter of education. The number of pupils was 2,938 against 2,767 last year. The total expenditure incurred by the Durbar under this head was ₹2,141. This is a lamentable state of affairs.

38. There is a private school in Morar kept going with the help of subscriptions, but it is inadequate to the wants of the place. A small school has been started in the cantonment of Sipri during the year.

39. *Visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived at Morar on the 2nd December 1882, and was the guest of the Resident, Colonel Bannerman. The Maharaja being ill, formal visits and ceremonies were dispensed with. His Excellency visited the fortress on 3rd December, and inspected the Morar troops on the 4th. On the morning of the 6th His Excellency, accompanied by the Resident, Brigadier-General Massey and other officers, reviewed the Maharaja's army, and afterwards paid an informal visit to His Highness. The Maharaja visited His Excellency the same day; and in the evening Sir Donald and his party left for Jhansi, under salutes from Morar and Gwalior.

40. *Visit of His Highness the Gaekwar.*—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to Gwalior, and stayed with the Maharaja from the 17th to the 21st March.

41. *Egyptian War.*—A royal salute was fired, by order of His Highness, on receipt of the intelligence of the British victory at Tel-el-Kabir, and the occupation of Cairo.

42. The usual tabular statements are attached.

## NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT.

## Gwalior Division.

*General Remarks.*

The buildings and roads in charge of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, are—

*Imperial Civil Buildings*—In the cantonments of Morar, Jhansi, Sipri and Gunah, together with the Post Offices at Gwalior and Dholepore.

*Imperial Military Buildings* at Gunah.

*Communications, Imperial*, consisting of—

The Agra and Bombay Road, miles 20 to 230 from Agra.  
Gwalior and Jhansie Road.

Agra Loop Line.

Sipri Loop Line.

Red Road.

Post Office Road.

Fort Road.

*Communications, Local*—Gwalior and Etawah Road.

Total mileage of the above roads is 410½ miles.

*Military Buildings*.—During the year the building of an armourer's shop has been begun at Gunah, and the whole of the walls are completed, leaving the roof to be put on in April. The building is of trap rubble to be covered by a terraced roof carried on iron girder and steel rails.

*Civil Buildings*.—The room in the Magistrate's Court used as a treasury strong room being wholly unsuitable on account of its insecurity, a separate detached building is being built, and is now nearly finished. The building is of sandstone, measuring 14' × 14' on the inside, covered with a vaulted roof of the same material, and surrounded by a verandah. Shelves are provided for the storage of coin to the extent of ten lakhs. There is but one entrance, which is secured by a door of iron bars, thus allowing an uninterrupted view of the interior to the sentry.

*Communications, Agra and Bombay Road*.—From the Ootungun River (the boundary between Dholepore and the North-Western Provinces) to the Parbutty River in the 230th mile, a length of 210 miles.

This road may be divided into three portions, with respect to the extent of traffic carried by it—

(1) From the Ootungun River to the Gwalior City, about 52½ miles, on which the traffic is light, as it runs for the most part parallel to the Scindia State Railway. The whole of this section is bridged, with the important exception of the Chumbul River, which is crossed by a boat bridge or ferry according to the season. The road has not been kept up in very good condition for want of funds.

(2) From Gwalior City to Sipri, 73rd to 143rd mile, or 71 miles on this section, the traffic is very heavy. The present width of metal is unsuitable, varying from 8 to 12 feet; being inadequate to the traffic, it

should be increased to at least 15 feet throughout. The want of money has prevented the necessary renewals for some years back, and now the metal along the whole length is worn down to an alarming extent. This road has been very shabbily treated, and has consequently been in indifferent order for some years back.

In the 124th mile, the bridge near Ghurraghat had its parapets carried away during the last monsoons by an extraordinary flood; this is now being repaired. The breaches in the 76th and 78th miles, caused by the bursting of the reservoirs for supplying water to the Maharaja's palace gardens, have been temporarily made passable by making a dip in the road.

This section of the road is bridged, with the exception of a few masonry dips and the causeway over the Degri River in the 111th mile.

(3) From Sipri to the Parbutty, 144th to 230th, or 87 miles. The traffic on this section is lighter than on the one above, but is daily increasing a width of 10 feet, for the metal is sufficient. The road has been kept in good repair, but the metal has worn down very much in some miles.

*Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—This road is supposed to begin at the 3rd mile-stone, and is 62 miles long. It is bridged throughout except at the Scind. The traffic on this road is very heavy, and is daily increasing, it being an important feeder to the railway.

The whole of the road was metalled during the last season, and is now in good order; the 4th to 11th miles are of kunkur, which is wearing away very fast; the rest are of stone.

A catch-water drain has been constructed in 14th mile, where water used to cross the road.

*Gwalior and Etawah Road.*—This road, of which the section between Bhind and Etawah was completed previously, is now complete throughout; the road has been kept in fair order, but here also the want of funds has been felt.

*Jhansi and Sipri Road.*—This road is only metalled in part, and three rivers are unbridged, of which the Scind is crossed by a paved causeway without opening, while the others, the Kalipaharee and the Mahwar, are wholly unprovided for; causeways for the two latter are proposed.

Minor roads near Gwalior have been kept in good order, and do not call for special remarks.

*Road metal.*—Owing to complaints by the Gwalior Durbar it is proposed that in future stone be substituted in lieu of kunkur, though this will be a disadvantage between Mahona and Sipri, where sandstone will have to be used in place of block kunkur; for other parts the change will be an advantage.

*Plantations.*—The roads near Morar have avenues, but these are uncared for, and will in time disappear. The Gwalior and Jhansie Road from Duttiah to Jhansie has an avenue: the same remarks apply to this, with the exception of the section in Duttiah territory, where some attempt is made to keep it up. None of the other roads have any trees planted. This is felt to be a great want, specially in the hot weather, as for miles not the least shade can be obtained, compelling travellers to journey only in the night, and thus furnishing facilities to robbers, by whom the country is infested.

*Wells* are very scarce, and are much needed on all the roads; there are some parts where there is not a well in 6 miles of road, which not only is inconvenient for repairs, but is also felt as a great hardship by travellers on foot.

*Highway robbery.*—The roads are infested by robbers, especially the Gwalior and Etawah Road, which is dangerous to travel over, and some protection is required to the employés of this department.

*Allotments.*—Money for “maintenance communication” has been given very sparingly now for years past; the roads are all wearing down, and if not taken in hand soon will require to be retalled in the same manner as the Gwalior and Jhansie Road.

*Ferry Tolls.*—The collection of tolls at the Chumbul and Scind ferries has this year been farmed with very satisfactory results. The Chumbul contractor gives more money than the gross receipts of any year since the railway bridge was completed, while this is the first year that the Scind ferry has paid for its maintenance.

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## APPENDIX C.

## BHOPAL AGENCY REPORT.

No. 621, dated 17th July 1883.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent, Bhopal,  
To—The Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of the

*Names of States.*

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Bhopal.      | 5. Korwaie.      |
| 2. Rajgarh.     | 6. Maksudangarh. |
| 3. Narsingarh.  | 7. Mahomedgarh.  |
| 4. Khilchipore. | 8. Basoda.       |
| 9. Patharee.    |                  |

States under this Agency  
(as enumerated in the  
margin) for the year  
1882-83.

*General observations.*—Although the rainfall was below the average

*Gwalior.*—Districts of Bhelsa, Gunj Basoda, Shujawulpur, and Sonkutah.

*Indore.*—Districts of Zirapore, Kantaphor, Machulpore, Gagronee, and Nimawur.

*Tonk.*—District of Serong.

*Dewas.*—District of Sarangpore.

*Dhar.*—Share of Larawud.

winds prevalent during the latter portion of the cold season.

Guaranteed holders of Sootalia, Tuppa, Agra, Burkhera, Ramgarh, Kankurkhera, Kamalpore, Dhabla Gosi, Dhabla Dheer, Dariakheri, Jalaria, Khursi, and Hirapore; Khajuri, Jabria, Bheel, Jubree, Peeplinugger, and Dugree.

quent to the first week in September.

*Rainfall at Sehore.*

	I.	T.	C.
June . . . . .	5	5	5
July . . . . .	17	3	2
August . . . . .	13	5	6
September . . . . .	6	1	5
October . . . . .	0	1	0
November . . . . .	0	3	8
	43	0	6

Total average fall over the whole  
Agency . . . . .

46 2 8

The marked feature of the rainfall of the season was that very little rain fell subse-

The table as per margin indicates the distribution of the rainfall over the months of the rainy season, and gives the total average fall over the whole agency, compiled from the gauge measurements situated at the different dispensaries within the Agency.



The general health of the community has been good, but there was an outbreak of cholera among the railway coolies in the vicinity of the city of Bhopal, which spreading into the city and suburbs caused some mortality during the months of August and September.

*City and Suburbs.*

Population, 55,402.

159 cases.

72 deaths.

This epidemic spread eastward on the road to Saugor : fatal cases occurred in Bhelsa, Korwaie, and other towns ; but there were no deaths in Sehore or west of Bhopal.

Since the supply of pure water has been extended throughout the city and suburbs, cholera, instead of being almost an annual visitor to Bhopal, comes seldom and with much less virulence.

Small-pox has again been the cause of considerable mortality among the children in the city, proving that the Vaccination Department in the hands of the native hakims has undergone no improvement.

The only death which has taken place among the ruling chiefs under this Agency, has been that of Rawnt Bukhtawur Singh, Chief of Rajgarh. In last year's report it was maintained that he was deterred by ill-health from making an extensive pilgrimage with the object of winning his way back into the brotherhood from which the family had been expelled by his father's change of religion. This intention he was unable to carry out, for his death occurred on the 6th July 1882, and his son, Bul Bahadur Singh, succeeded him.

The Bhopal State Railway is now being well pushed on by the contractors, Messrs. Glover & Co. ; the fine bridge over the Nimbudda, where the line crosses the river near Hossungabad, is expected to be completed before the rains, and the line open within the contract time, or by the autumn of 1884.

The Indore, Sonkutch, Ashta, Sehore, and the Beora, Nursingarh, Sehore roads are being constructed by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Nelson, who has made Sehore his head-quarters during the past year.

New metal has been laid down on the Sehore and Bhopal road at the cost of the Bhopal Durbar.

Major Keith, Assistant to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, was employed during the cold weather until the beginning of April in raising the fallen gateways around the great Sanchi Tope. The detail of the work done is set forth in another place ; the result of Major Keith's well applied archæological experience and knowledge is most interesting.

There has been, with the consent of the chiefs, a considerable extension of British postal communication throughout the districts comprised under this Agency, adding considerably to the convenience of traders and the general public.

The post of Boundary Settlement Officer has been filled by Captain Yate since the 14th of December 1882, and many long-standing land disputes have been adjusted.

JUSTICE.

*Civil.*—Four hundred and seventy suits, of the aggregate value of Rs 46,275-6-3, were disposed of during the year.

*Criminal.*—Two hundred and seventy-eight cases were tried during the year in the courts of the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore. Of the 410 persons concerned, 193 were discharged and 217 convicted and punished.

The Superintendent of Sehore, Mr. Ahmed Hossain, was employed on special political duty in Maksudangarh from the month of December 1882 till the month of February 1883, and did good service. Mr. Deo Pershad, the second master of the Sehore High School, carried on the local duties of his office during his absence.

*Jail.*—The daily average number of prisoners was 19·88, and the total annual average cost per head was ₹66-12-0, being the cost of maintenance including the establishment.

*Registration.*—Fifty-four deeds were registered, and ₹101-8 realised in fees.

#### EDUCATION.

The Sehore High School and the girls' school have been examined by Mr. Thompson, the Educational Inspector of the Jubbulpore Circle, Central Provinces. He reports most favourably of both institutions presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Mears, and the reports have been separately forwarded.

The daily average attendance of the boys' school has been 313·94 as compared with 278·67 last year, the total number on the books being 370; and the average of the girls' 92·78 in comparison with 80·10 the previous year.

There are, excluding one school in the city supported by the Bhopal State, and for which no fees are charged and which contains 80 pupils, five indigenous schools in the Civil Station Bazaar, kept up by private enterprise, and in which Hindi, Persian, and Arabic are taught, attended by 88 scholars. All these schools supply students to the Sehore High School.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The road from Sehore to Bhopal has been re-metalled throughout, and after a final rolling during the coming rains will be opened to traffic. This is the first time this road has been properly metalled. It has been completed at the cost of the Bhopal State.

The new Beora and Sehore road passing by the capital of Narsingarh will afford communication between Sehore and the Agra-Bombay road at Beora. A line has been selected and surveyed which follows the water shed, and thus allows of the construction of this road at a comparative cheap rate. The States of Bhopal, Rajgarh, and Narsingarh contribute towards the cost, which is estimated to be under 3 lakhs, the total distance being 60½ miles.

The Sehore, Ashta, and Sonkutch road, connecting Sehore with Indore *via* Dewas on the Agra and Bombay Road, is progressing, and earthworks will be thrown up this rainy season along the Ashta and Sehore section of the road.

Last monsoon the whole of the roads within and without the Sehore station were repaired at a cost of ₹3,856, the mileage rate being

R428-7-1. The cost was met from the local fund and for that part of the Bhopal road which passes through Sehore from the Bhopal State.

The Sehore High School has been put into a thorough state of repair at the cost of imperial funds.

The dāk bungalow has been entirely re-roofed and repaired.

Telegraph offices at Bhopal and Sehore have been opened since date of last report.

### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The list as per margin enumerates the towns within this Agency where dispensaries are open. They are popular.

Sehore.	Narsingarh.	Hospital Assistant Wulli Mahomed, in medical charge of the Prince of Wales Hospital within the city of Bhopal, is doing remarkably good work among the people, and he gives satisfaction to the State.
Bhopal.	Khilchipore.	
Beora (Rajgarh).	Maksudangarh.	
Bhilsa (Scindia).		

The total number of patients admitted and treated in this dispensary has been within the year 11,718, at a cost of R2,675-0-1, the daily average attendance having been 141-1. The durbar reports that 10,709 persons were vaccinated by the native hakims in charge of vaccine operations, but the annual deaths from small-pox throw doubt on their capacity and the utility of the State supervision.

### POST OFFICES.

Two new post offices have been opened, and it is expected more will be opened before the monsoon. They are enumerated in the margin.

Postage stamps to the value of R5,519 have been sold at the Sehore treasury.

<i>Opened.</i>	
Sonkutch.	
Rajgarh.	
<i>To be Opened.</i>	
Berussia.	Korwaie.
Sewas.	Maksudangarh.
Raesein.	Lateri.
Oodey poor.	Basoda.

*Mail robberies.*—There have been no mail robberies.

### TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Name of Office.	Number of mes- sages sent.	Number of mes- sages received.	Cash receipts.
Beora . . . . .	645	743	R a. p. 764 4 0
Sehore . . . . .	25	29	50 7 0
Bhopal . . . . .	Office opened in April 1893.		

Telegraph stamps to the value of R1,024-14 have been purchased at the Sehore treasury during the year, and the table as per margin shows the amount of the cash receipts at the telegraph offices.

## BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

In the month of December 1882, Captain Yate, of the Bombay Staff Corps, was appointed to this office; his first duty was performed in conjunction with the Political Agent, and the adjustment of the disputed boundaries between the Nawabs of Mahomedgarh and Basoda, aggregating many miles in length, was successfully carried out to the entire satisfaction of the disputants. Claims between Basoda and the States of Gwalior and Bhopal were at the same time settled by Captain Yate alone, and in the succeeding month the long-standing and acrimonious dispute between Serouj and the State of Maksudaugarh, involving a length of 30 miles, was finally demarcated over a very rugged and difficult country.

Before Captain Yate returned to head-quarters, a total of 60 boundary disputes had been adjusted and demarcated, and on many of them the pillars had been already built.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

It was mentioned in last year's report that Mr. Mears was able, during the school holidays, to supervise the completion of the repairs to the great Tope of Sanchi. The work is good, and the Tope is saved.

Major Keith, the Assistant Curator of Monuments in Central India, began at the beginning of this year his work of restoring the fallen gateways of this structure, and digging up the fallen sculptures, and generally clearing the site, and by the beginning of April he had, with the assistance of his subordinate, Mr. Lewis, completed the work as shown in Appendix No. III.

Major Cole, the Curator, visited the work twice during the cold season and reported favourably of the results.

The interest of Her Highness the Begum in the preservation of this ancient monument has been gained. She has promised to guard the structure, and has generously consented to subscribe to a moderate amount if further funds be required, and has promised, in view of the expected railway from Bhopal to Bhilsa and Jhansi *via* Sanchi, to build a rest-house for travellers near the monument.

Interesting photographs of the sculptured remains have been taken by Mr. Mears and Babu Deen Dial, of Indore.

Referring to the account of the ancient Bhoj lake in last year's report, I hope to be able to attach to this report a sketch map showing the result of lines of levels thrown across the dry bed of the lake from the level of the escape channel as a base. This should show pretty accurately what were the former limits of this lake, situated at the head waters of the river Betwa.

During the cold season the famous Buddhist, Jain, and Brahminical ruined temples of Ghyruspore, Oodeypore, Patharee, and Aron, were visited, and endeavours made to interest the local officials in their better preservation. They promised to clear away the injurious vegetation from the walls and deserted shrines.

## NATIVE STATES.

*Bhopal*.—Last year remark was made about the complaints against the recent land settlement operations in Bhopal. Her Highness in Her Administration Report for the past year refers to the measures that have been taken to ameliorate the condition of her ryots. The durbar has been good enough to furnish the Agency with statistics in reference to the subject: the figures are as yet incomplete; when finally adjusted, it will be possible to report more fully in a separate despatch.

Upon the death of the late Prime Minister, Munshi Jamal-ood-Deen Khan, Mudarool Moham, Her Highness appointed Syed Mahomed Moobina, a pensioned deputy collector, to officiate in the post, but he resigned the appointment in February last. Syed Mahomed Raza, lately a pleader at the courts of Gya, has been selected to fill this place of responsibility and trust; and for the special purpose of revision of the land settlement in certain districts, the late vakil of this Agency, Munshi Abdul Ally, has been made Assistant Minister with a large and costly establishment. This post is not a new creation, but has been in abeyance for some years.

Abdul Ally's place has been filled up by the appointment of Munshi Enayut Hoosein Khan, late Nazim of the State.

Her Highness the Begum has promised to contribute to the construction of the new Beora and Sehore road for that part which passes through the State after the payments due for the Bhopal State Railway have been completed. The liquidation of the instalments due for this latter work will be a considerable drain on the State resources for another year.

*Rajgarh*.—The Rawut, Bulbahadoor Singh, succeeded his father on the 6th July 1882. His age is 24, and he is intelligent and well-intentioned. Some time previous to his father's death he had acquired experience in the administration, and the affairs of the State are carried on as heretofore.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Agent, Governor General, I was deputed to instal the Rawut on the guddee, which was done on the 30th November 1882, in the presence of the Chiefs of Narsingarh and Khilchipore; and as the occasion offered a favourable opportunity, with the generous help of these Chiefs, the young Rawut and the younger members of his family were re-united with their caste and brotherhood, thereby causing the dispersion of the cloud which has so long darkened the prospects of this ancient house. This incident has formed the subject of a separate report.

The Rawut has contributed during the year the sum of R21,000 towards the construction of the Beora and Sehore road.

*Narsingarh*.—The Rajah endeavours to pay more personal attention to the administration. If he had more intelligent advisers, or would place the detail of government in the hands of a well-selected official, the financial position would soon brighten and much good be effected, but unfortunately he prefers to stand alone at the imminent risk of failure.

The Rajah has contributed during the year R21,000 towards the

construction of the Beora and Sehore road, which passes through his capital, and will be of special advantage to the State.

*Khilchipore.*—The Rao Bahadur's administration continues to give satisfaction. He was absent during the year on a pilgrimage to Onkar Mandata and other shrines.

*Korwaie.*—The Nawab has administered his estate with the wisdom and discretion for which he is noted. His ryots are lightly assessed, happy, and contented.

*Maksudangarh.*—The mal-administration of this State by the late Superintendent, Beni Pershad, has formed the subject of a lengthy report, the result of an enquiry made at Maksudangarh in the early part of this year; it is not therefore necessary to refer more particularly to the matter in this place except to note that provision has been made for future good administration. An eleven-year land settlement has been completed, the rights of the mafidars clearly ascertained, the administration of justice and service of the police placed on a better footing, and, finally, the troublesome and costly border dispute with Seronj has been adjusted, and the future boundary demarcated.

There is no hope of any improvement in the mental capacity of the ruler, but the lady mother, a woman of energy, and sagacious in council, with the well-being of the State at heart, has been allowed a more permanent position with good results.

*Mahomedgarh and Basoda.*—A reference was made in last year's report to the boundary and family quarrels existing between the two Nawabs, who are the lords of adjoining districts much intermixed.

With the aid of the Boundary Officer, I was enabled to arrange all disputes of boundary and of land, and assisted by the Nawab of Korwaie, the acknowledged head of their race, who heartily responded to my invitation, much was done towards reconciling them to each other, and it has been no longer necessary to retain an ameen on the spot.

*Putharee.*—There is nothing special to report concerning this small State.

*Larawud.*—The unadjusted claim regarding the division of this estate between the Maharajah of Dhar and the Rajahs of Dewas, was happily settled during the year to the satisfaction of all parties.

*Sootalia.*—The young Chief, with the experience gained whilst acting as Naib Soobah under the Gwalior Government, manages his estate well, and there are no complaints against his administration.

*Pindara Jageerdars and Grassia Thakurs, &c.*—Nothing has occurred of any moment to report concerning these jageerdars, except with regard to the Jageerdar of Kujori, who has got himself rapidly into financial difficulties, which are being enquired into.

*Scindia.*—District of Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda, Shujawulpore, and Sonkutch, require little remark; replies are still long in coming from the local officials.

*Holkar.*—District of Zeerapore, Machulpore, Kantaphor, Gagronee, and Nimawur, have been administered so as to give rise to few complaints.

*Sarungpore of Dewas.*—The administration of the pargana has been well carried on.

*Seronj.*—This pargana of Tonk is never well governed. Its jungles, as mentioned in last report, still afford a harbour for cattle-lifters. There has been some improvement, and I trust that the meeting between the Political Agent and the Amil on the border this year, when the boundary with Maksudaugarh was adjusted, may have good results. The final settlement of this dispute cannot fail to effect an improvement on both sides of the border.

The usual tabulated statements are annexed.

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LIST OF APPENDICES.

- I.—Usual Statements.—(not sent.)
  - II.—Report of Executive Engineer.
  - III.—Extract from letter from Major Keith, Assistant Curator, Ancient Monuments.
  - IV.—A sketch map of Bhoj Lake.
  - V.—Translation of the Bhopal State Annual Report.
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## Appendix II.

### INDORE DIVISION PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Progress Report for the year 1882-83 for that portion of the Division situated in the Bhopal Political Agency.*

*Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion of this road situated within the Agency was maintained in good travelling condition throughout the year.

2. *Dewas-Ashta Road.*—The portion in Bhopal territory extends from the Semly Pass in the 25th mile to the town of Ashta (45th mile). During the year the earthwork was completed throughout.

The original alignment ran straight from the Doodi River (35th mile) to Pagaria (41st mile), intercepting a great deal of drainage, and running generally in deep, black, fertile soil. This portion was re-aligned in April 1882, on the low hills to the left in waste barren land. The earthwork was executed during the rains. The first or soling coat of metal was laid throughout during the year, and the second coat was spread and consolidated from the 25th to 35th mile, in which section the road is now in rapid driving order.

Metal for the second coat has been collected in the section from 35th to 45th mile, and will be spread during the ensuing rains. Metalled dips have been substituted for culverts throughout, and solid stone causeways have been constructed at Semly, Ujarkhera, Maitwara, and Doodi.

Inspection bungalows at Dowlutpore (24th mile) in Scindia's territory, and at Doodi in the 35th mile, were commenced in the cold weather.

3. *Ashta-Sehore Road.*—Twenty-six miles long. During last rains a survey was made, on which an estimate amounting to ₹82,928 was framed for virtually reconstructing the road. Earthwork was commenced in November and was partially completed in the first 5 miles. Uncertainty about the provision of funds prevented good progress being made.

4. *The Ashta Dāk Bungalow* was put into a thorough state of repair, and new out-houses were commenced in March.

5. *Beora-Sehore Road.*—This was surveyed in May and June 1882, and an estimate of the cost framed. Earthwork was started in March, and will probably be finished throughout during the ensuing rains. The length of road to be constructed, from the circular road at Sehore to a point on the Agra and Bombay road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Beora, is  $60\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and the cost is estimated at 3 lakhs of rupees. The earthwork is being thrown up by local village labour.

6. *Station of Sehore.*—The various buildings, military and civil, in charge of the Public Works Department, were repaired during the year and maintained in good order. A portion of the jail wall (the S. E. corner) was rebuilt in March.

SEHORE,

The 19th June 1883.

R. E. NELSON,

Executive Engineer.



### Appendix III.

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*Extract from MAJOR KEITH's letter to the Political Agent, Bhopal, dated 2nd March 1883.*

I am much pleased with the work initiated, although I should like to have your opinion. It may be thus summarised :—

1. The prayer path has been cleared, and two large trees, which were throwing down the gateway, have been removed.
  2. The northern gateway has been secured by an iron bolt, and also the eastern. The railing has been put in its place, and the coping carefully secured by iron dogs. Lockets of uprights have been carefully sorted.
  3. Roads have been made.
  4. Debris to the height of some 6 feet has been removed, the tops exposed to view, and before long the appearance will be that of a handsome esplanade.
  5. One small gateway has been re-erected, and the other two will be nearly if not finished by the end of the month.
  6. Two gateways have been cleared, and the effect is striking.
  7. The Vihara has been opened up, as I have neither heard from Colonel Thompson nor Major Cole. I have reluctantly built a portion of wall. The step I regret, because it is misleading to archæologists and undesirable in many ways.
  8. By excavations I have shown aisle, &c., of Chaitya, opposite southern gateway, and thus cleared up Mr. Fergusson's doubts.
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## Appendix V.

*Abstract translation of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's Annual Report for the period between the 2nd May 1882 and 31st March 1883.*

It was my intention to make a tour through the southern division of my dominions, and the necessary orders were issued and dates fixed ; but having received news of the expected arrival of Sir Lepel Griffin at Bhopal, I waited for him at the capital and sent the first Minister into the district in advance, intending to join him with my camp afterwards. In the meantime, however, a disturbance took place among the Bhils in Ali Rajpur, which prevented the Agent, Governor General's coming to Bhopal; and as the season had by this time become too far advanced for travelling, and the Minister had returned from his tour, which occupied a month and twelve days, I was prevented from carrying out my intentions.

2. In 1856 the State agreed to pay Rs12,000 annually for the construction of two roads, viz.:—

- (1) From Bhopal to the extremity of the State at the Nurbudda bank, near Hoshungabad.
- (2) From Bhopal to Gajna, bordering on the Scindia's parganna of Bhilsa.

In accordance with this agreement a sum of Rs2,82,000 was paid between the year 1256 and the first half of 1279 Fusli, and Rs24,413-7 were remitted to the Sehore Treasury on different occasions, between the years 1253 and 1256 Fusli, previous to the date of the agreement, making in all Rs3,06,413-7. This contribution of Rs12,000 a year ceased, with effect from the latter half of the year 1279 Fusli, under the orders of Government conveyed in the Agent, Governor General's letter dated 12th February 1872, and the construction and maintenance of the roads were left in the hands of the State. During the succeeding ten and a half years, viz., to the end of the Fusli year 1289, the sums of Rs1,11,637-8-3 and Rs3,23,130-13-9 were spent on the construction of the Sehore and Hoshungabad roads respectively.

Under the agreement referred to above, the State would have been required to pay Rs.1,26,000 only, but the large extra expenditure was incurred to secure the approbation of Government, and to afford facility to travellers.

The annual statement of the working of the native medical establishments maintained by the State furnishes the following statistics for the twelve months under review :—

[illegible]

4. The following is an extract from the Report of the Prince of Wales' Hospital for the year 1882 :—

<i>Out-patients.</i>						
Total treated during 1882	.	.	.	.	.	11,489
Cured	.	.	.	.	.	10,766
Died	.	.	.	.	.	65
Absented	.	.	.	.	.	575
Remaining	.	.	.	.	.	83
<i>In-patients.</i>						
Remained at the close of 1881	.	.	.	.	.	26
Admitted during the year 1882	.	.	.	.	.	332
TOTAL					.	358
Cured	.	.	.	.	.	279
Died	.	.	.	.	.	54
Remaining	.	.	.	.	.	25
Surgical operations, major	.	.	.	.	.	19
Ditto minor	.	.	.	.	.	344

5. The following are the statistics of the judicial and revenue business transacted during the year :—

Cases remaining from previous year	.	.	.	5,288
Total number of cases filed during the year	.	.	.	19,013
				<hr/>
				<b>TOTAL</b>
Disposed of	.	.	.	24,301
	.	.	.	18,408
				<hr/>
Pending	.	.	.	5,893
				<hr/>

The under-mentioned figures show the number of cases brought up before Her Highness the Begum, and the number of those decided by her :—

Remaining from previous year	.	.	.	.	406
Filed during the year	.	.	.	.	63
					<hr/>
TOTAL					469
Decided	.	.	.	.	130
					<hr/>
Remaining	.	.	.	.	339
					<hr/>

6. Agreeably to the wishes of the Political Agent, the State has remitted, for a space of three years, export duty on all goods purchased at the annual fair held in Sehore in the month of Pous.

7. A fair was instituted at Shahjehanabad coeval with the foundation of that suburb. It was not held last year, but it has been re-instituted this year, and a notice has been published through the medium of the Bhopal Agency office, remitting export duty on goods purchased during the fair.

8. His Excellency General Sir D. M. Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Bhopal on the 17th December 1882. A salute of 17 guns was fired, but the Peshwai reception was dispensed with. In the evening, the Nawab Consort paid him a visit at the Jehangirabad kothi. The next morning His Excellency was present at a review of

the Bhopal troops, and in the evening he presented the Afghan medals to 500 men of the Bhopal Battalion who had come over from Sehere Cantonment for the purpose. I was present on the occasion. His Excellency and party was entertained by the State for two days. In the evening His Excellency and other gentlemen took their dinner at an entertainment given by myself. On the following morning, the 19th December, the Commander-in-Chief visited the Nishat-Afza garden, the Taj palace, the hospital, and other buildings, and in the evening was entertained, together with other officers, at a banquet given by the Nawab Consort. The same night His Excellency after a farewell visit started for Hoshungabad.

9. The prisoners confined in the criminal jail during the year numbered 400, of whom 344 were released and 56 remained at the close of the year.

10. To remove the complaints relating to the severity of the revenue assessment which first of all originated in the Sehere parganna, and the detailed particulars of which have been furnished to the Political Agent, the State has made the following remissions and concessions in favour of its subjects, *viz.*:—

Half of the rent assessed on culturable land has been remitted, and, in addition to this, a reduction of 1 anna, and in some cases 2 annas, in the rupee has been sanctioned in certain pargannas on cultivated land, the total remission thus granted being ₹3,78,595-9 a year.

The same indulgence has been extended to the jageerdars, with the exception of Her Highness the late Kudsia Begum's estate, the settlement of which has not yet been completed. The remission made in favour of the jageerdars amounts to ₹1,23,326-1-3. The State has also waived its claim to the enhanced rates of assessment for the period intervening between the expiration of the old settlement and the grant of the leases of the new settlement, which represents the sum of ₹9,85,630-3-6, of which ₹81,825-8-9 already received in the State treasury have been refunded. Thus the remissions enumerated above amount in all to ₹14,87,515-13-9. The office of second Minister has been organised with special reference to the revenue assessment. He will, in conjunction with the Nazims of all four divisions, examine the settlement record and enquire into the complaints that may still have accidentally remained unattended to. He has already commenced the work, and a reasonable staff of surveyors has been sanctioned for the purpose. He will also see that any undeserved remissions that may have been made are withdrawn.

11. There used to be two Ministers in Her Highness the late Secunder Begum's time. They having died, it was found necessary to replace them by the selection of two men qualified for the responsible posts both as regards probity and ability. Moulvi Mobin Khan was appointed first Minister on probation, on a salary

\* 1882.

of ₹500 per mensem, in 1299\* Hijri, but he considered the work too difficult and tendered his resignation. Syed Ahmed Raza Khan has been appointed in his place as officiating first Minister on the same pay, with effect from the

† 10th February 1883.

† 1st of Rabi-us-sanee 1300. He is assisted by three naibs, whose pay and that of their establishments cost the

State ₹23,312-4 per annum. Munshi Syed Abdul Ali Khan, who was the State vakil for many years, and who had previously filled several other appointments under the State, was nominated second Minister on the \*1st Jamadi-ul-awul 1300, and allowed an establishment similar to that of the first Minister.

\* 11th March 1883.

Munshi Syed Inayut Hoosein, the Nazim of the Western Division, who is a man of ability, has been promoted to be vakil in the room of Munshi Abdul Ali.

12. Madame Delain, the widow of Hakim Shehzad Musseeh, died on the night of 19th<sup>†</sup> Rumzan 1299. Under the rules of the State, her jageer was resumed by the durbar, and the following provision in jageer and cash made for her relatives and dependents from the beginning of 1290 Fusli:—

† 4th August 1882.

	R	a.	p.
Inayut Musseeh . . . . .	6,011	0	0
Sirdar Delain . . . . .	6,159	3	3
Shehzad Musseeh, Imdad Musseeh, and Inayut Musseeh	3,766	6	9
Daughter of Inayut Musseeh . . . . .	587	8	0
Fifty-one persons . . . . .	7,608	0	0
Hooseinee Boa, sons, &c. . . . .	1,574	14	3
Mahommed Ali Bohra . . . . .	364	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>26,071</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

The revenue of Madame Delain's jageer, as stated in the sunnud, amounted to ₹34,437-10, so that, after deducting the sum of ₹26,071-0-3 as detailed above, there remain only ₹8,366-9-9 to the State. This latter sum will be required to meet the expenses of management, collection, &c., of the lapsed parganna of Ichawur.

13. On the completion of the revenue survey made by means of plane table, the surveyors employed on the work will be discharged; but the services of 45 chosen men have been retained for the purpose of instructing the putwaries and kanoongoes in plane table surveying. The measure will be tried as an experiment for three years.

14. The expenditure under the head of Public Works during the year 1289 Fushl amounted to ₹2,90,126-11-9, as detailed below:—

	R	a.	p.
Repairing city wall . . . . .	3,553	2	6
Ditto old palace . . . . .	14,502	1	3
Erection of the new hospital . . . . .	28,855	8	9
Construction of the dam of the tank near the cavalry lines . . . . .	4,763	12	0
Construction of the lines of the red uniform cavalry . . . . .	7,687	1	6
Noor Mehal Palace in Shahjehanabad . . . . .	36,121	2	0
Road to Shahjehanabad . . . . .	6,647	8	6
Erection of the tank gate between the Moti Palace and the late Kudsia Begum's residence . . . . .	6,143	3	3
Mosques . . . . .	4,836	4	9
The Shahjehan Bridge . . . . .	14,788	11	6
The Taj Palace . . . . .	75,393	15	9
Miscellaneous public buildings . . . . .	15,434	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,90,126</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>

15. The Buddhist topes at Sanchee, 18 miles from Bhopal, are now being repaired at the cost of the British Government. The State has contributed ₹500 to this work, besides assisting in the shape of supplies, &c. These ancient monuments formed the subject of a book written by Major Alexander. An engineer who came from England some years ago took casts of these topes.

16. Mr. Cook, the engineer in charge of the water-works, went to England on leave on the 4th\* Jamadi-us-sanee 1299 Hijri, and returned on the 7th of Jamadi-ul-awul 1300 (17th March 1883). At his departure he was presented with a sum of ₹1,000 by the durbar.

\* 23rd April 1882.

17. The State subscribed ₹150 and the Nawab ₹100 towards the expenses of the entertainment given in Bombay to the British troops on their return from Egypt.

18. A man by name Ram Ruttun has been granted the exclusive right of starting a camel train between Hoshungabad and Sehore *via* Bhopal. Enterprises of this kind, so common in other parts of India, are unknown in Malwa.

19. The arrangements connected with the supervision of the grass preserves, as they hitherto existed, were inefficient; the sepoy employed for the protection of the Birs belonged to different districts, and they were relieved from time to time. A new "Bera," or corps, has now been enlisted exclusively for this duty.

20. The State subscribed ₹500 to the fund raised for the Ripon Hospital at Simla.

21. Of the buildings transferred to the State on the demise of the late Kudsia Begum as the personal inheritance of the ruler, 90 houses of the aggregate value of ₹15,018-0-3 have been bestowed on the relatives of the State and other deserving servants.

22. Thirty-four horses have been purchased in Bombay for the State stables through Syed Ahmed Bagdadee. They have arrived, and a hundi for Government Rupees 15,000 has been sent to him, and his account will be settled on the arrival of the remaining six horses still required.

23. The new suburb of Shahjehanabad now contains 532 houses.

24. There has been an increase of 32 in the number of street lanterns this year.

25. The Political Agent came to Bhopal eight times during the year, staying there 63 days in all.

His Excellency General Sir D. M. Stewart, accompanied by other gentlemen, paid a visit to Bhopal and stayed two days. Suitable arrangements were made for his reception and comfort.

26. Sixty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-two persons, servants, and others, received food in commemoration of the erection of Taj palace.

27. There were only 2 British post offices in Her Highness the late Begum's time within this State. Their number has now increased to 13, *viz.*, Bhopal, Sehore, Ashta, Ichawur, Garhi, Bamori, Bari, Bharkutch, Silwani, Berussia, Bareli, Kaliakheri, and Chowka. Proper steps will be taken in this matter on the completion of the annual accounts.

28. Criminal and civil codes, adapted to the requirements of this State, were compiled and brought into force in 1294 Hijri. The addenda



and corrigenda issued from time to time are added to the codes and published for general information. The said codes have now been printed and published in the Nagri character also.

29. The dependents of the late Kudsia Begum's estate have been provided for by the State; efficient men being employed in service, and old and worn out persons being granted pensions. An office has lately been established for the payment of charitable allowances to poor and deserving people, residents of Bhopal. The number of these persons now receiving allowances is 580, and the total monthly cost ₹4,091-10.

30. As alluded to in the last annual report, the State made a grant of ₹4,000 for the establishment of a telegraph line from Hoshungabad to Bhopal and Sehore in anticipation of the railway. Telegraph offices have now been opened both at Sehore and Bhopal. The Bhopal office, at present located at Kesurgunj, will be removed to near the railway station, which is now under construction.

The State is much obliged to Colonel Bannerman, the Agent, Governor General, and Colonel Kincaid, for their congratulations offered by means of wire on the occasion of the opening of the telegraph line. It is hoped the telegraph will prove of use to the public.

31. An enactment has been passed for the destruction of useless records, and old accumulated papers have been destroyed.

32. The State addressed six khareetas to His Excellency the Viceroy during the year on the following subjects:—

- (1) Reporting the reconciliation effected between the ruler and the late Kudsia Begum.
- (2) Reporting the demise of Her Highness the Kudsia.
- (3) Bringing to notice the assistance given by the Nawab Consort in the administration of the State.
- (4) Reporting the revision of revenue assessment.
- (5) Offering assistance on the occasion of the expedition to Egypt.
- (6) Congratulating on the success of the British forces in Egypt, and the capture of Arabi Pasha.

33. The villages comprising the estate of Her Highness the Kudsia were, on her demise, annexed to the various State parganas to which they originally belonged, and a Hindi-Persian school established at Bhurkutch.

34. A sum of ₹12,111-5 has been expended on the repairs of the Sehore-Bhopal road, viz., ₹3,885-2 through the Political Agent and ₹8,226-3 through the State officials.

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## APPENDIX D.

## CHARKHARI REPORT.

No. 108, dated the 12th April 1883.

From—MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, Political Agent and Supdt., Charkhari,  
To—The Agent, Governor General for Central, India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the annual tabular returns, and the following report on the administration of the Charkhari State for the year 1882-83.

## I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The young Maharajah is progressing well with his studies, and continues to improve generally as he grows older. The Principal of the Nowgong Rajecoomar College kindly examined him last October, and made the following report:—

“I examined the young Maharajah of Charkhari to-day, at the request of the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Charkhari State.

*English.*—“In English the young Maharajah had read the whole of a little primer by Ballantyne, from which he could read, translate, and re-translate with perfect ease. He is at present reading an edition of *Æsop's Fables* in words of one syllable, and knows 10 pages very well. His reading is fluent, clear, and with fairly good intonation.

“As was only natural, he was unable to read parts of the books which he had not already learned, and I merely mention this so that his future progress may be more easily estimated.

“His English, however, is not merely by rote, for he was able to give intelligent answers in English to a few general remarks which I gave slowly in that tongue. His copies also were written neatly and well.

*Arithmetic.*—“His progress here is most marked. He has already learned notation and numeration, and the simple rules. I gave him short sums in each, which were correctly, though not very swiftly, worked.

*Geography.*—“The young Maharajah was able to point out various towns, hills, &c., in a way which convinced me that the map of India had been carefully taught.

*Vernacular.*—“The young Maharajah had read 95 pages of an easy story-book in printed Urdu, and the whole of a very small book, called *Balbodh*, in Hindi. What he had read was thoroughly well known, but he cannot yet write Urdu, and is just commencing to write Hindi.

“Although he seems clever and is generally well informed, the young Maharajah is not as yet far advanced in his studies for a boy of his age. I am nevertheless of opinion that since he commenced his studies eighteen months ago, his progress has been most satisfactory, and if he continues to improve at this rate, he will soon become a good scholar.”

3. The Maharajah's father has conducted the principal routine work connected with the administration of the State. His orders are just and sensible, and there is no doubt that with a little more practice he will be able to carry on the duties of *dewan* should they be entrusted to him hereafter. Being so closely related to the Maharajah, he has much influence with the people, which he exercises judiciously and fairly.

4. I was employed during a portion of the year in adjusting boundary cases which had been transferred to me for disposal from the

Bundelkhand Agency under the orders of the Agent, Governor General, and 10 cases were disposed of.

5. During the winter months I made a tour through the four disjointed parganas of the State, and found the conduct of work generally satisfactory.

6. The rains were good and plentiful, though they cleared off rather early in the season; this, however, was followed by a good supply of the usual winter rain, and thus both the kharif and rubbi crops were excellent, whilst tanks and wells are full.

The total rain-fall in the year was 47.40 inches, against 44.49 for 1881-82.

7. The number of deaths recorded during the year is 3,000; the births 3,758, being in the proportion by the last census of 20.97 deaths and 26.27 births per 1,000. The average monthly proportion of deaths was 1.75 during July, August, and September; whilst there was cholera the proportion was 2.94 per month.

## II.—INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

8. This has undergone no material change. The Maharajah's father who presides over the durbar kutcherry, has been entrusted with more power to deal with routine work and to dispose of appeals. The two durbar members submit all papers through the durbar. These members, however, are really of little or no practical use, and their services might be dispensed with.

## III.—PUBLIC ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY.

9. There have been no cases of violent crime against person or property, and the tranquillity of the State has been undisturbed.

## IV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

10. The following statement exhibits the number of offences, together with the number of persons concerned, which have come before the various criminal courts during the year:—

No.	Offences.	Persons.	Cases.
1	Committing affray . . . . .	105	28
2	Offences by public servants . . . . .	2	1
3	Contempts of the lawful authority by public servants . . . . .	4	3
4	False evidence and offences against public justice . . . . .	11	9
5	Offences relating to coin . . . . .	1	1
6	Do. do. weights . . . . .	2	2
7	Do. affecting the public health . . . . .	4	4
8	Do. do. life . . . . .	12	10
9	Causing of miscarriage and of the concealment of births . . . . .	6	2
10	Causing hurt . . . . .	209	118
11	Wrongfully restraining any person . . . . .	7	6
12	Criminal force and assault . . . . .	21	12
13	Forced labour . . . . .	4	1
14	Rape . . . . .	1	1
15	Theft . . . . .	115	78

No.	Offences.	Persons.	Cases.
16	Criminal misappropriation of property . . . . .	24	16
17	Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	5	4
18	Receiving stolen property . . . . .	11	6
19	Cheating . . . . .	4	4
20	Mischief . . . . .	29	25
21	Criminal trespass . . . . .	29	17
22	Offences relating to documents (forgery) . . . . .	3	2
23	Do. do. marriage . . . . .	19	16
24	Defamation . . . . .	5	5
25	Criminal insult . . . . .	98	73
26	Offences against local or special laws . . . . .	11	5
TOTAL		742	449

11. No persons escaped and none died, 6 were transferred, 127 persons were acquitted, and 49 were discharged. The cases of 24 persons were compounded, whilst 535 persons were convicted, leaving 1 for trial at the end of the year against 12 for the previous year.

12. Of the cases disposed of, 357 were warrant cases and 91 summons cases; 134 were cognizable and 314 non-cognizable; 344 were bailable and 104 non-bailable; 262 were compoundable; and 186 non-compoundable. Of the convicted persons, 249 pleaded guilty and 286 non-guilty.

13. The average duration of cases was 6·24 days, against 15·41 days for 1881-82.

The percentage of convictions to acquittals, discharges, and compounded cases, was 72·78, against 64·87 for 1881-82.

14. There were 93 appeals, which were thus disposed of—

Confirmed . . . . .	57
Modified . . . . .	22
Reversed . . . . .	13
Otherwise disposed of . . . . .	1
Pending . . . . .	...

The average duration of appeals was 8·33 days.

15. No cases of murder of infant children by their mothers have been reported during the year.

#### JAIL.

16. The number of sentenced prisoners in jail on 1st April 1883, as compared with the 1st April 1882, was—

	1882.	1883.
For a term of 10 years . . . . .	2	3
Do. do. 3 " . . . . .	...	1
Under 3 years . . . . .	17	11
TOTAL	19	15

Of these, 14 were Hindus and 1 was Mahomedan; 11 were males and 4 females.

17. The average daily number of prisoners awaiting trial was 2, against 4.1 for 1881-82. The average duration of prisoners awaiting trial was 2.5 days, against 9.6 for 1881-82.

There were 2 deaths and no escapes.

18. A new jail has been sanctioned for construction; this will be undertaken during the current year.

### CIVIL JUSTICE.

19. The number of cases instituted was 569, the number pending from the previous year was 55, making a total of 624 for disposal. Their total value was Rs6,786-10-6, giving an average value per suit, excluding miscellaneous or non-money suits, of Rs61-6-7 against Rs5-5-11 for 1881-82.

20. Of the suits instituted, 443 were for money, 156 were for revenue, and 25 were of a miscellaneous nature; 607 suits were disposed of, leaving 17 pending.

21. Of the suits disposed of, 54 were compounded, 5 were settled by arbitration, 11 by oath, 514 by judgment of the court, and 23 by *ex-parte* decisions.

The average value of money and revenue suits disposed of was Rs58-8-5, against Rs50-5-6 for 1881-82; 274 decrees were executed in full, 1 in part, and 10 were not able to be executed.

22. There were 310 appeals, including those pending from last year. These were disposed of thus—

Confirmed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
Modified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Reversed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Remanded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28

leaving 19 pending against 40 for 1881-82.

The average duration of cases was 44.60 days, against 89.60 for the previous year, and of appeals 36.71 days.

### POLICE.

23. These have undergone no change, and, as previously reported, there is no separate distinct police force.

### V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The expenditure during the year has been Rs65,177. The estimate for 1883-84 is Rs1,06,500. This is justified from the fact that the Government demand for succession nazarana will be liquidated during the year, and which will thus leave the finances in a position to spend this sum, which I hope to increase further next year. The services of a competent engineer have also been lent to the State, which will ensure the execution of public works with greater vigilance and better supervision.

### VI.—EDUCATION.

25. One student from the State school, passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination in the 1st division, and the 2nd class, consisting

of 3 students, all passed the Central India schools examination; in the 2nd class one of the students obtained a scholarship in Sanscrit, whilst the first mentioned obtained the Charkhari State endowment scholarship in the Muir college, Allahabad.

26. The head-master's report on the school at Charkhari and in the parganna villages is marked A, and accompanies this report.

### A.

#### *Report of the Charkhari State Schools for the year 1882-83.*

The year under report has been marked by no changes of any importance, except a change in the site of the school. The new school-house, though it was not so commodious at first as the old one, has been greatly improved by repairs and alterations. A play-ground has been attached to the school, and permission granted to introduce cricket and other games.

The result of the school, as tested by the University and Central India schools examinations, has been good. One boy was sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. It was the first time that Charkhari—nay, any State of Bundelkhund—had made such an attempt, and it proved a complete success. The boy passed in the first grade and stood at the head of all the students of Central India. An allowance of one of the two scholarships of ₹10 per mensem each—the gift of the late Maharajah of Charkhari to the Muir's Central College—has enable him to prosecute his studies at Allahabad.

The result of the Central India schools examination was almost equally good. Three boys were sent up for the second class examination, and they all passed, standing 2nd, 6th, and 13th, in the general list. One of them stood first in Sanskrit and was rewarded with a scholarship of ₹48.

In October last, the school was visited by Mr. Mitchel, Principal of Rajcoomar College, Nowgong. He examined the lower classes of the English, Hindi, and Urdu Departments, and was satisfied with the result.

I think I ought not to pass this opportunity without expressing my obligations to all the teachers in general, and to the second master, Pandit Jogal Kishore, in particular, for their willing and successful exertions in the cause of the school. The credit of the result of second class examination is almost entirely due to the second master, who spared himself no trouble to ensure the success of his pupils. Among other teachers, Raghunath Rao and Vrindabun in the English, and Ram Narayan Lal and Govind Ram in the Oriental, Department deserve special mention for having done their work well and satisfactorily.

Five village schools are attached to the Charkhari State school, *viz.*, those of Chundla, Ranipur, Mahewa, Isanagar, and Rewaee. The first four of these were examined by Pandit Jageshwar Prasad during the winter tour of the Political Agent of Charkhari. He speaks well of them. The Rewaee school, which was examined by myself a few days ago, did not do so well, though I can hardly say that I was disappointed. Education, as a rule, is so uncared for in these parts that one cannot expect much from boys who attend a school only when they get leisure from other and more pressing vocations.

The number of boys on rolls in each school is as given below:—

Charkhari	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Esanagar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Mahewa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Ranipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Chundla	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Rewace	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33

#### VII.—MEDICAL.

27. The number of patients treated was 2,423; of these 44 were inpatients and 2,379 out-patients. It is proposed to secure the services of a competent assistant surgeon for the State, and application is being made for this.

28. The number of children reported to have been vaccinated is 2,513, of these, 1,701 were successful and 478 unsuccessful; the results of 334 are not known.

29. The season was unhealthy during the rains, and cholera appeared in the town and more or less in all the parganas.

#### VIII.—FINANCES.

30. These continue to be satisfactory. The total receipts were R6,85,054 and the expenditure R7,18,912. The former including R40,336 on account of extraordinary receipts by balance of money in the toshakhana on account of sale of gold, and the latter R75,000 for succession nazerana, R65,177 for public works, and R1,00,000 for purchase of stock notes: deducting these extraordinary sums from the actuals, the net receipts were R6,44,718, and the expenditure was R4,78,735.

31. The budget for the year 1883-84 exhibits—

									R
Receipts	∴	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,25,440
Expenditure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,43,645

The extraordinary items are in receipts *nil*, in expenditure R71,741 for succession nazerana, leaving receipts R6,25,440 and net expenditure R5,71,904, including R1,06,500 for public works.

32. The cash balance on 1st April 1882 was R1,38,457, against R1,16,404 on 1st April 1883. The amount of money in Government paper at par value was R5,40,000 on 1st April 1882, against R6,40,000 on 1st April 1883. Total cash balance and Government paper on 1st April 1882, R6,78,457, and on 1st April 1883 R7,56,404.

#### IX.—LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

33. There are none worthy of report, as noticed last year.

## APPENDIX E.

## BAGHELKHAND AGENCY REPORT.

*Report of the Baghelkhand Agency by CAPTAIN D. W. K. BARR, Political Agent and Superintendent of Rewah.*

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

*General Observations.*

*Rainfall.*—The rain-fall was greatly in excess of the average, 75·54 inches being registered at Rewah, as compared with 30·10 inches the previous year; the excess was chiefly due to two violent storms—one on the 16th of June, when 22 inches of rain fell in 24 hours; and the other on 2nd October, when 7 inches were gauged.

2. *Crops.*—The crops throughout the State were excellent, and both harvests were above the average; food-grains were cheap, and the condition of the people and cattle satisfactory.

3. *Health.*—The general health was good. Cholera visited the town of Rewah and some of the larger villages during the rainy season; the total number of deaths from this disease was 409: it was not in a virulent or epidemic form. After the rains the health of the country was unusually good, and between October and April there has been no visitation of cholera.

4. *The Maharajah.*—His Highness the Maharajah, who is now in his seventh year, has grown both in strength and intelligence. He has been constantly under the charge of Surgeon Lowdell, Officiating Agency Surgeon, and I have generally arranged so that the Maharajah has been with me, whether in camp, at Rewah, or at Sutna. Lall Kullian Singh, who continues to hold immediate charge of His Highness in the palace, has performed his duties satisfactorily, and has been fairly amenable to the advice and instructions of the Agency surgeon. The Maharajah's health has been good throughout the year. He has commenced learning Hindi, and will shortly enter upon a regular course of studies.

5. *The Maharanis.*—I am glad to say that the year has been marked by an absence of all disputes with the ladies of the palace. The Maharani Ranawatji, regarding whose conduct I was compelled to make a separate report last year, has been careful to refrain from all interference with the authority of the State, and I have had no complaints either from or against her of an important nature. The Maharani left Rewah in December to visit His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore, and has not yet returned. The other Maharanis have given no trouble. Most of them have of their own accord relinquished claims upon abkari and permit dues in their jagir villages, and have conformed with all the orders issued for the control and administration of the State. With the exception of the Maharani Puriharin, who resides at Sutna with her daughter, the Maharanis generally live with the Maharaja, and are unremitting in their care for and attention to him.

6. *Council of Sirdars.*—The council of sirdars has done good work during the year. All cases of a civil nature, in which the Maharanis are concerned, are referred to the Council, as are also other matters in



dispute involving questions of custom and precedent. The Council has disposed of 72 civil suits during the year. The members have been generally attentive to their duty and punctual in their attendance at Rewah.

7. *Committee for the settlement of debts.*—This committee has disposed of a large number of claims during the year, and I have to acknowledge the trouble and care taken by the members. Debts to the amount of Rs141,790-13-10 have been settled; of this sum Rs76,240-13-11 was decreed against the State in settlement of claims of 115 creditors, and Rs65,529-15-10 in payment of arrears to servants and other employés of the late Maharajah and the State. The dewan brings to notice the zealous and attentive work, in this committee, of Lall Ram Sing of Gogra and Pundit Bishen Nath Shastri.

8. *State Army.*—With the sanction of the Agent, Governor General, measures have been taken to improve the condition of the sowars and sepoys in the employ of the State. The pay of the men was insufficient, the sowars receiving Rs16 and the sepoys Rs5 only; the men were badly clothed and equipped, and without any discipline. The consequence being that the army was of very little use to the State, even for such duties of escort and guard as the men were ordinarily called upon to perform; both in the cavalry and the infantry there were many men borne on the establishment who were unfit either from age or infirmity. Sir Lepel Griffin obtained for me the services of pensioned Ressaldar Kurrum Singh, of the Central India Horse, a distinguished and meritorious Sikh native officer, under whose management great improvements have already been made in the cavalry. Men who were unfit for work have been pensioned, unserviceable horses have been cast, and the sowars have gone through a regular course of cavalry drill and exercise, while attention has been paid to the saddlery and the dress and accoutrements of men and horses.

In the infantry, also, very considerable changes have been effected. I have lately engaged a good pensioned native officer, Jemadar Mahtab Singh, of the Bhopal Battalion, to instruct the men in drill. The pay of the troops has been raised to Rs20 and Rs7 in the cavalry and infantry respectively, with proportionate increase to the native and non-commissioned officers. Ninety-one men of the cavalry and 71 of the infantry have been pensioned. The permanent strength has been fixed at 350 cavalry and 500 infantry. The cost of the present establishment is but slightly in excess of that of the old army, and I am in hopes that the efficiency will be increased tenfold. Regular lines are being built for the army in a healthy site outside the city; the men will live more comfortably there and be under better control than in former years, when they were scattered in different parts of the town.

9. *Coal.*—The prospects of the Rewah coal mines at Umeria have considerably improved during the year. The trials of the coal as a fuel were made during the rains on trains running on the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula lines; the report from the Great Indian Peninsula was most satisfactory, and showed that Rewah coal (albeit the samples tried were from an outcrop and not from the deeper strata) was almost equal to Bengal coal and far superior to the outturn of the Mohpani and Warora mines, being quite good enough for use as a steam fuel on the mail train. After these

trials, measures for the development of the cold-fields remained dormant until February last, when, under instructions given by the Honb'le T. C. Hope, C.S.I., Member of Council, Mr. Forster, Mining Engineer, was deputed to sink a shaft at Umeria. I have already forwarded, with my letter No. 559, dated 30th May 1883, Mr. Forster's report of the operations carried on under his supervision between February and June : a great deal of work was done, and Mr. Forster worked with much energy, contending against difficulties of all kinds ; but unfortunately it was impossible to sink the shaft down to the coal strata before the close of the season, and operations had to be stopped, in anticipation of the approach of the monsoon, on 1st June. Everything is, however, ready to go on with the work early in November. The cost of boring and shaft-sinking operations, borne by the Rewah State up to date, amounts to Rs3,330. During the year surveys were made and estimates formed for a line of rail from Kutni to Bilaspore passing by Umeria, the Johilla valley, and Sohagpur.\*

\* I attach, Appendix C, copy of a printed note on the Umeria coal, kindly supplied by Mr. Theo. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey.

10. *District Officials.*—Most of the tehsildars have performed their duties satisfactorily. The revenue collections were made at both harvests without any difficulty, and the outstanding claims are small ; the peace of the country (with the exception of a slight disturbance among the Sengurs in the Mowgunge parganna, to which I will allude) was unbroken, and there were but few cases of violent crime. The returns of the work done in the various courts of the State (contained in the report on civil and criminal justice) will show that the people of the country have applied freely for redress to the civil courts, and I have every reason to believe that justice has been fairly administered even in the most distant parts of the State.

Budri Singh, Tehsildar of the Huzur (Rewah) tehsil, and Devi Pershad, Tehsildar of Burdi, are particularly deserving of notice ; the former has by far the largest share of tehsil work, and has shown ability and industry, while the Tehsildar of Burdi has proved himself a man of tact and self-reliance in the charge of the wildest and most extensive district in the state.

11. *The Dewan and Durbar Officials.*—I have again to bring to notice the excellent manner in which the Dewan Pandit Het Ram has performed the arduous duties of his post. His office is in capital order, and all details of work from every part of the State, whether revenue or judicial, are regularly recorded and disposed of. There has been very considerable improvement (which will be noticed in the chapter on judicial matters) in the working of the courts, both civil and criminal ; the revenue department has been ably supervised ; and, in addition to the routine duties of his office, the dewan has during the year done good work in the control of the survey in the Mowgunge parganna, and more particularly in the settlement of the disturbances among the Sengurs. Pandit Het Ram's influence in the State increases year by year, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he deals with all classes of people.

Pandit Mukund Rao, assistant to the dewan, is an intelligent and hard-working officer, and his services have been brought to my notice

by the dewan. I have lately placed Mukund Rao in separate charge of the revenue survey, which has been almost completed in the Mowunge paiganna, and will now be extended to other tehsils. The permit (customs) department has been well managed by Rughber Singh.

Moulvi Ruhman Ali, the Magistrate of Rewah, and Kalka Pershad and Baboo Khettur Mohun, the Civil Judges, have all worked zealously and well.

#### PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

12. *Flood in Rewah.*—On the 17th of June, the town of Rewah was partially destroyed by a flood caused by the excessive rainfall (22 inches) of the preceding twenty-four hours; the chief damage was caused by the overflow of the river Behar, on the right bank of which the town of Rewah is built, the river bursting its banks and filling a tank in the centre of the town; it forced its way through the embankment, and washing down all houses in its course, cut a channel through the principal streets, and covered the whole of the surrounding country with one vast sheet of water. Rewah being situated within 15 miles of the Kymore hills, whence most of the streams and water-courses have their origin, is subject to injury by flood; but the destruction in the past year of houses and other buildings known to be more than 60 or 80 years old, testifies to the unusual extent of the inundation. From returns received from the Dewan of Rewah, it appears that 2,282 houses were overthrown, and cattle and grain to the value of ₹1,42,000 destroyed; 24 persons were killed by the fall of houses or drowned in the flood: the loss of life is small in comparison with the extent and severity of the flood. Fortunately the overflow of the river occurred in the day time, and time and opportunity were thus given to many to escape from the rush of water. Pandit Het Ram, the Dewan of Rewah, exerted himself to the utmost on this occasion, and it is due to his prompt action and to the measures he adopted for saving life that many of the people escaped. In addition to employing gangs of men to clear the water-way and render assistance with ropes, the pandit sent all the State elephants into the town to rescue those who had taken refuge on the tops of crumbling houses and in the branches of half-uprooted trees, and was himself foremost among those to give succour, riding his elephant into the deepest water among the falling *débris* of buildings. The dewan's example of courage and coolness was followed by those acting under his orders, and I have been told by many of those who were present how sincerely the people appreciated the wise measures so quickly and successfully adopted for saving life, and thus minimising the effects of the disastrous flood. It will be a long time before the town recovers from the devastation; and although liberal assistance was given at the time to those who were left houseless and destitute, there must be many who did not apply for aid who have suffered heavy loss. I hope within the next two years to see a large number of the houses rebuilt. The Executive Engineer of the State, to whom the task has been entrusted, has an excellent opportunity for making his name by renovating the town of Rewah, and by improving the sanitary condition and general appearance of the old streets by new buildings of better plan and construction.

13. *Visit of the Agent, Governor General.*—Sir Lepel Griffin arrived at Rewah on his tour in January, and spent several days in the State

making a short trip in the Huzur tehsil and visiting the water-falls at Chachai and Keoti. The usual ceremonial durbars were held, and a large number of the sirdars of the State had the honour of visiting the Agent, Governor General.

14. *Disturbance by the Sengur clan in the Mowgunge Parganna.*—Some slight disturbance was caused by the opposition shown by the Sengurs of Mowgunge to the revenue survey, which for the past two years has been in progress in that *parganna*. I have already reported fully on the

No. 289, dated 24th March 1883.

„ 340, „ 5th April „

„ 542, „ 22nd May „

„ 562, „ 30th May „

matter in my letters marginally cited ;

but as the disturbance I refer to may

certainly be included among the principal

events of the year, I will briefly

allude to the occurrence. The Sengurs, who are the remnants of a once powerful clan which for many years disputed possession of the country, now known as Baghelkhand, with the Chiefs of the Rewah family, have, since their subjection by the Baghels in 1809, been settled by the Rewah Durbar in certain villages (supposed to be only 36 in number, but in reality 51) in the *parganna* of Mowgunge, which district, formerly held by the Sengur Rajahs of Mow, was the last to fall into the possession of the Rewah State. The position of these Sengur families to the Rewah State was clearly defined by the nature of the grant made to them in 1809 ; they were granted the leasehold of the villages without any proprietary right on the payment of a quit-rent fixed at various rates, but approximately at one-fourth of the revenue of each holding it was distinctly stipulated in the *sanads* that the Rewah State has the right to re-assess or resume the lands in question. For many years the Sengurs appear to have lived peacefully, but during the somewhat chaotic rule of His Highness the late Maharajah the Mowgunge *parganna* became one of the most troubled parts of the State, the reason being that certain of the sirdars, who had contracted for the collection of revenue of the *parganna*, finding that the same contract had been given to more than one person, endeavoured to make good the loss by rack-renting. The Sengurs resented this, and being at the time powerful and well armed, they rose against the durbar, and leaving their holdings commenced a system of pillage in the neighbouring *khalsa* villages. At that time Lall Pertab Singh Thakur of Nyagarhi, a *quasi*-independent Chief, was the head of the Sengurs, and the Maharajah Raghuraj Singh came to terms with the exasperated tenants of the 36 villages by placing them under the supervision of the Nyagarhi Chief, who was made responsible for their good behaviour. This settlement worked well for some years, but the contumacy of the Nyagarhi Chief, who assumed entire independence of the Rewah State, led to difficulties, and the result of placing him in charge of the Sengurs settled in the 36 villages was that the Chief claimed, and the Sengurs yielded, allegiance to him ; the authority of Rewah was consequently reduced, while with the assistance of the Sengurs the Nyagarhi Chief became more and more independent. Matters stood thus until last year, when, after receiving the order of the Agent, Governor General, I resumed on behalf of the Rewah State the charge over the Sengurs of the 36 villages which the Maharajah had delegated to Lall Pertab Singh of Nyagarhi (who died in 1881, and was succeeded by his son Lall Jugut Bahadur Singh). A satisfactory settle-

ment had lately been made regarding Nyagarhi's relations with Rewah, and the exercise by the Chief of a limited jurisdiction in criminal matters. When, however, the Sengurs of the 36 villages found that they were about to be separated from Nyagarhi and again placed under the direct control of the Rewah Durbar, they opposed the change, and made the survey of their villages the pretext for their resentment. As the Sengur holdings were the only villages of the Mowgunge *parganna* in which the survey had not been completed, and as Rewah's right to survey and assess these villages was undoubted, I directed the work to proceed, taking care that nothing was done to give the Sengurs the slightest cause for offence. The survey was superintended by the Dewan of Rewah; who, having had large experience of settlement in the North-Western Provinces, was well qualified for the work, and all went fairly well for a time; the Sengurs merely showing their ill-feeling by leaving their villages when the surveyors came in their neighbourhood, and by refusing all assistance. Some intrigues were doubtless going on all this time between different Sengur Thakurs and the Chief of Nyagarhi, who, in spite of his protestations, was too much interested in the independence of his brotherhood to stand quite aloof from their plan of opposing the durbar. On 12th February the Sengurs suddenly changed their demeanour towards the dewan, and his survey parties from a passive to an active resistance; they armed themselves, and assembled in numbers at Saliya, the thakur of which village was one of the leaders of the rebellion; they occupied the village, throwing up rough fortifications, and having thus declared war, they were quickly joined by all the turbulent characters of the neighbourhood: arms and ammunition were collected, and, in spite of the efforts of the dewan, found their way into the village. By the 18th February the number of armed malcontents in Saliya was 500; but by this time I had been able to send the dewan a strong reinforcement of Rewah troops, consisting of 100 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 2 guns. The dewan with his usual tact and patience made the most excellent arrangements, carefully avoiding any show of taking the initiative, and treating all the time with the Sengurs, both inside and outside Saliya, with all frankness and civility, he gradually closed upon the village, and posted the durbar troops in such a manner as to completely blockade it. The Sengurs seeing the force of the Rewah troops, and noticing, perhaps, that they were better armed and equipped than the levies with which they had been accustomed to exchange shots on previous similar occasions during the late Maharajah's time, at length gave in, and on 21st February begged for permission to disperse; this was readily granted to them; and as, in spite of the disturbance at Saliya, the survey work had been steadily progressing (perhaps all the better for the assembly of most of the malcontents in one place), there was little harm done by the opposition. The collapse of the Sengurs' demonstration was most complete, and was rendered all the more conspicuous from the fact that no steps were taken to punish those who were concerned in it. I considered that it would be better in every way to treat the affairs with *nonchalance*, than to attempt to prosecute and punish so large a number of the clan. In a few weeks the survey work was finished, and many of those who had been prominent in opposing the durbar, were now foremost to give help, and to accede to the survey which they had at first denounced as an infringement of their rights.

15. *Submission of the Choutrams of Sidi to the authority of the State.*—

For many years past the Choutrams of Sidi have given trouble to the durbar, refusing to carry out orders issued, and ignoring the authority of the State within the villages held by the clan. Admittance to officials was refused, and Sidi became a refuge for bad characters and a depôt for stolen property. Latterly the chief cause for this opposition on the part of the Choutrams was the demand made by the durbar for the surrender of Lakhan Singh, son of Futteh Singh, the head of the Choutran families. Lakhan Singh was charged with complicity in our attack made in 1878 by Madho Singh Chandel upon the village of Kusiari, on which occasion a party of 400 armed men, acting under Madho Singh's directions, set fire to some houses, and killed one of the villagers. Lakhan Singh surrendered himself to the dewan in January 1883, and was placed on his trial; there being no evidence to prove the charge against him, he was acquitted. On the acquittal of his son, Futteh Singh and other Choutrams of Sidi came into Rewah and tendered their submission. Enquiry was made into certain complaints made by the Choutrams regarding forest and abkari dues, and the right of the durbar to their collection having been established, the Choutrams returned contented to their villages, and have since given no trouble.

16. *The Kunchedun ceremony.*—The young Maharajah performed the ceremony of *kunchedun* (piercing the ears) in January last at the Chitrkot shrine. This ceremony is regarded as a most important one by the Baghels, and the Maharaja was accompanied by the Maharanis and by the sirdars of the State and other followers to the number of 2,000 or 3,000. The arrangements made by Lall Kallian Singh were good, and although much complaint was made of the limit put on the expenditure, the ceremony passed off successfully.

17. *Financial condition of the State.*—The annexed statement gives in an abstract form the annual account for the year under report, as compared with the estimate made in the previous year:—

REVENUE.	Actual for 1882-83.			EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1882-83.			Estimated for 1882-83.
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
Balance on 1st April 1882	8,86,832	0	4	Allowances, Refunds, &c.	4,606	11	2	.....
Land Revenue	7,17,981	15	6	Revenue Department	1,35,466	1	2	1,31,760 0 0
Sayer	3,10,772	14	7	Customs	46,209	4	5	35,988 0 0
Abkari	23,094	7	4	Army	2,37,115	0	11	2,40,000 0 0
Law and Justice	25,205	4	5	Public Works	1,88,481	4	5	3,63,080 0 0
Miscellaneous	3,712	3	0	Law and Justice	15,852	6	5	7,908 0 0
Interest	18,069	4	0	Police	37,183	1	1	36,672 0 0
Public debt	10,624	13	9	Educational Department	6,267	5	9	6,024 0 0
				Pensions and religious grants	85,605	3	10	85,068 0 0
				State charges	1,65,640	10	11	1,45,668 0 0
				Miscellaneous	18,401	8	7	8,048 0 0
				Other expenses	70,076	11	9	.....
				Old debts	1,79,591	2	5	2,50,000 0 0
TOTAL	11,09,460	14	7	TOTAL	11,91,496	8	10	11,13,216 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	19,96,292	14	11	Balance	8,04,796	6	1	6,64,616 0 0

The opening balance was R8,86,832-0-4; the ordinary receipts R11,09,460-14-7, as compared with R10,31,743-3-0 for 1881-82; and the expenditure R11,91,496-8-10 (including R1,88,481-4-5 on public works, and R1,71,591-2-5 in payment of old debts), as compared with R8,48,803-6-3 in the previous year.

The closing balance on 1st April 1883 was R8,04,796-6-1. The actual receipts fell short of the estimate by R11,540, and the expenditure was R78,280 in excess of estimate; the details of difference are given in the following remarks on receipts and expenditure.

*Receipts, Land Revenue.*—The sum of R1,17,981-15-6, shown as collected during the year 1882-83, includes R11,416-2-0 recovered on account of arrears, and R15,000 on account of Patwari cess. A deduction of these two items gives R6,91,565-13-6, the actual income under the head during 1882-83 as compared with the estimate, R7,39,000; the decrease is due chiefly to the restoration of the Singrowli estate to its Chief.

*Sayer* includes customs and forest revenue: R2,17,561-10-11 were collected as customs, and R1,13,682-11-2 on account of forest; the decrease in customs is due to the abolition of grazing fees in certain localities, and to a reduction in rates of duty on various articles. The increase in forest revenue is chiefly due to improved arrangements in the collection of lac, which is more fully alluded to in the separate report by the Superintendent of Forests.

*Public Debt* comprises funds and cesses; the decrease is due to the transfer of certain amounts collected under this head to land revenue. Arrangements have been made for showing the account of collections under separate heads in future.

*Expenditure refunds* on account of fees, fines, land revenue, &c., which were not provided for in the estimate for the year 1882-83.

*Customs.*—The increase is due to the purchase of opium, for which provision was not made in the estimate for 1882-83.

*State charges.*—The increase is accounted for by the extra allowance of R16,800 sanctioned by the Agent, Governor General, for the performance of religious ceremonies on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah.

*Miscellaneous and other expenses.*—The increase was due to charges for additional runners in the postal department, to the expenses on account of coal-borings, and to the purchase of elephants, camels, horses, and furniture; to the *Kunchedun* ceremony performed by the Maharajah, and to grants made to the sufferers during the flood at Rewah in June 1882; for all of which items no provision was made in the estimate.

#### JUDICIAL.

18. *Criminal.*—The following statement gives in a comparative form the work done in the different courts of the State during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 respectively :—

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.				DEWAN.				MAGISTRATE OF REWAH.				DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.				TOTAL.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder and attempt at murder	3	4	2	18	5	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	39	8	33
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	2	2
3	Forgery and being in possession of forged documents	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
4	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	13	3	3	1	13
5	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	31	17	19
6	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	154	60	102	107	154	169	237	197	312	218	339	218	339
7	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	4	8	7	9	8	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	12	21
8	Miscellaneous	2	10	...	...	31	42	709	1,237	323	553	369	735	754	1,477	1,161	2,115	1,109	2,072	1,109	2,072
TOTAL		8	18	3	20	42	66	828	1,431	403	631	479	896	920	1,734	1,425	2,534	1,368	2,501	1,368	2,501



The total number of cases and persons tried in 1882-83 varies little from that of last year, being 1,368 and 2,501 as compared with 1,425 and 2,534. There has been, however, a marked decrease in violent crime; the cases of murder and culpable homicide in 1882-83 numbered 10 only, as compared with 28 in the previous year.

The work in the Magistrate's court at Rewah has also decreased from 828 cases, involving 1,431 persons in 1881-82, to 403 cases and 681 persons in 1882-83. This decrease is, however, compensated for by the numbers shown in the returns of the Courts of the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates, which have risen from 479 cases in 1881-82 to 920 in the year under report. These figures prove that petty cases, which were formerly brought into Rewah for trial by the Magistrate at great inconvenience to witnesses and with the result that the court was choked with pending cases, have under the new rules, which give slightly increased powers to tehsildars, been disposed of in the tehsils where the offences were committed.

There were 37 appeals from the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates. In 19 cases the decisions were upheld, in 8 reversed, in 7 remanded, while 3 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

From the Magistrate's decision there were 4 appeals to the dewan's court, 2 of the decisions were upheld and 2 modified; 7 appeals from the dewan's decision were made to the Superintendent of Rewah; in 6 cases the decisions of the lower court were upheld, and 1 appeal was pending at the close of the year.

*Civil.*—The comparative statement annexed shows that there was a very considerable increase in the amount of work done by the civil courts of the State in the year under report.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	1881-82.					1882-83.				
		Cases pending on 1st April 1881.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 1st April 1882.	Cases pending on 1st April 1882.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 1st April 1883.
1	Dewan . . . . .	139	488	627	506	121	121	230	360	323	33
2	Civil Judges (2) . . . . .	987	1,351	2,321	1,561	760	760	963	1,723	1,692	31
3	Deputy Magistrates . . . . .	376	1,505	1,881	1,477	404	404	2,504	2,909	2,787	171
4	Honorary Magistrates . . . . .	110	484	594	279	315	315	391	696	578	118
5	Councils of Birdars . . . . .	...	300	300	300	...	...	80	80	72	8
	TOTAL . . . . .	1,592	4,131	5,723	4,123	1,600	1,600	4,227	5,827	5,467	360

In 1881-82, of 5,723 cases filed, 4,123 were disposed of, and 1,600 were remaining on 1st April 1882. In 1882-83 the cases disposed of were 5,395 out of 5,747 filed, showing an increase of 1,272 cases in the work done, and leaving only 352 cases undecided at the close of the year.

By far the larger number of suits filed are below ₹10 in value, and these cases under the new rules are disposed of by the Deputy Magistrates. The burden of the increase in the work therefore fell upon the tehsil courts, where 2,797 cases were disposed of during 1882-83, as compared with 1,477 in the previous year.

From these (*parganna*) courts there were 188 appeals to the Civil Judges at Rewah; 24 decisions were upheld, 99 reversed, 22 remanded for further enquiry, 4 compromised, 22 modified, 4 transferred, and 13 remained pending.

Of 1,692 cases decided in the (2) Civil Judges' courts at Rewah, 210 appeals were made to the dewan. Of these, 36 decisions were upheld, 43 reversed, 39 remanded for re-trial, 33 compromised, 10 modified, 39 transferred, and 10 were pending. Of 68 appeals made to the Superintendent from the dewan's court, the decisions in 49 cases were upheld, in 4 reversed, in 2 modified, and 13 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

I consider that the work of the civil courts has been on the whole satisfactory; and, looking to the work of past years and the very vast increase there has been in the number of suits filed, I believe that the courts are increasing in usefulness and popularity.

*Court-fees.*—The income realised from court-fees was ₹11,933, as compared with ₹14,266 in the previous year.

#### JAIL.

19. The marginal return shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah jail at the close of the year, as compared with the return for 1881-82.

YEAR.	LIFE PRISONERS.			TERM PRISONERS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	
1882-83 . . .	6	4	10	174	20	194	204
1881-82 . . .	20	3	23	109	18	127	150
Increase . . .	...	1	...	65	2	67	54
Decrease . . .	14	...	13	...	...	...	...

The health of the prisoners was fairly good. There were 35 deaths in all, and of these 21 were due to cholera in the mouths of April, June, July, and August. A new jail is still the great want of Rewah: the present building, which

has been so long pronounced unfit, was partially washed away in the flood of June last; and it was only owing to the precautions taken by the dewan on that occasion that the prisoners did not find it in their power to leave the building *en masse*; the outer walls were destroyed, and the jail guard would have been insufficient to keep the prisoners within jail limits, but for the reinforcements which the dewan at once sent down. During the year a man named Palsya, convicted of murder, was hanged outside the jail, and 7 long-term prisoners were transported to the Andamans.

The darogah of the jail performs his duties satisfactorily, and some fair specimens of carpet-work and other jail industry are turned out by the prisoners under his direction. A carpet made in the Rewah jail gained the first prize at the Jeypore Exhibition.

### SCHOOLS.

20. The school at Rewah has maintained its good character and popularity. The marginal

DEPARTMENT.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON THE ROLL.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
English . . . . .	121	91	75	57
Persian . . . . .	35	20	21	12
Sanskrit . . . . .	20	20	11	11
Hindi . . . . .	181	98	89	65
TOTAL	310	229	196	145
Total of Tehsil Schools .	...	403	...	256
GRAND TOTAL . . .	310	632	196	400

return gives the average number of boys on the roll and average attendance, as compared with the same statement for the previous year. Sir Lepel Griffin visited the school in January.

Schools have been opened at Madhogurh, Burdi, Sit-taha, Jeonthur, Ramnuggur, and Mowgunge; and school buildings have been sanc-

tioned at each of the tehsils.

I hope during the year the Executive Engineer will have time to build a good school at Rewah. The rooms at present occupied are quite unfit for the purpose. Education is becoming popular even in such a benighted country as Rewah, and I am confident that a school for sirdars' children would be largely attended if we had a respectable building for the purpose.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

21. Mr. Von Ahn's report for the year is attached (Appendix A). The amount of work done is certainly very disappointing. An allotment of Rs. 50,000 was made in the year's budget estimate for public works. Only Rs. 1,56,229-2-5 was expended, and of this sum only Rs. 61,216-11-8 on original works, the balance being devoted to repairs, tools, and establishments.

Of the original works taken in hand, the Maharajah's houses at Rewah and Sutna were the most important.

The Rewah house, commenced in October 1881, is not yet completed. The Sutna house has been made habitable; but as the new building is on the foundation of an old house belonging to the late Muktiar-iasut, Lall Rundiman Singh, it is not altogether satisfactory. The three bungalows at Rewah for officers of the administration have not been completed, and but little progress has been made with the kutcherry buildings.

The lines for cavalry and infantry at Rewah (built of sun-dried bricks on the plan of ordinary regimental lines for native cavalry and infantry) have progressed fairly. They were commenced in December, and are to be ready before 15th June. The Rewah jail, which has long been the most urgent want, has not yet been commenced; the plans and estimates are, however, now ready. Very little has been done

in the way of road-making, and nothing at all in the direction of irrigation works.

In Mr. Von Ahn's defence it must be noted that he only took over charge in May 1882, and that he had many difficulties to contend against in commencing work in the Rewah State, where skilled labour is not obtainable and local resources generally are few. He has been most unfortunate also in his subordinate establishment, and it is only at the close of the year under report that he has taken steps to remedy this defect.

I am hopeful that far more satisfactory progress may be shown in the next year's report. The allotment for public works is again fixed at 3½ lakhs, and with a proper staff of subordinates there is no reason why the whole of this sum should not be expended in useful works. Mr. Von Ahn's attention has been specially directed to the improvement of communications in the State by means of roads, to the repair and renovation of those parts of the Rewah city which were destroyed by floods in June last, to the urgent necessity for a jail at Rewah, and the advantages of a practical scheme of irrigation works.

#### FOREST.

22. I attach a report (Appendix B) by Mr. J. McKee, Superintendent of Forests, Rewah State, on his work during the past year. I consider the results attained are most satisfactory, and reflect great credit upon Mr. McKee, who has devoted himself to his duties and has shown great skill, care, and patience. The forests have been well cared for, and at the same time, by the exercise of tact and good temper, Mr. McKee has avoided all friction with those thakurs and zemindars who regard forest conservancy and the collection of jungle dues as an infringement of their rights and privileges. The principal features of the year are—

(1) *Inspection*.—Mr. McKee visited nearly all the forest tracts in the State, visiting the outposts and lac godowns, taking the accounts of forest collections, and examining forest fit for sleeper cutting for the railway; he was employed on this duty from October to the end of April.

(2) *Conservancy*.—During the year two tracts of forest land have been marked out as reserves, and rules have been framed for their protection. In selecting these areas, care has been taken to avoid collision with the proprietary rights of thakurs and talukdars, and at the same time to conserve forest in the neighbourhood of the proposed line of railway, so that when the time arrives the timber may be cut to the best advantage as regards its transport from the State.

(3) *Requirements of the people*.—In conjunction with Mr. McKee I drew up a set of rules regarding forest takes, the object of which was to free the people from vexatious demands for wood cut for their daily requirements and purposes of agriculture, and at the same time to secure the protection of large timber. The rules only came into force at the end of the year under report; but I am hopeful that they will work well. They are liberal to the people, and at the same time calculated to save much trouble in the collection of small dues and the supervision of large forest areas.

(4) *Lac*.—Mr. McKee has been particularly successful in his development of the revenue from lac. Although prices have been unusually low, he has realised a net income during the year of ₹52,452 under this head, and the arrangements he has made give every prospect of an increase in the future. Experiments on a small scale were made in the manufacture of shell-lac from the ordinary stick lac, and the results were so far satisfactory (showing a profit of 50 per cent. in favour of shell-lac as compared with the stick-lac) that it has been determined to extend the operations as far as possible during the next year.

(5) *Financial*.—The accounts are somewhat complicated by the inclusion of receipts and expenditure of the year 1881-82, but the surplus for the year is shown as ₹62,558-14-7, which compares favourably with the net revenue for last year, which (including balances collected in 1882-83) amounted to ₹51,528-14-7. The estimate for 1883-84 is given as ₹91,240.

#### MEDICAL.

23. Surgeon Lowdell was appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon on the departure of Surgeon Goldsmith on furlough in April 1882. The Agency Surgeon's duties are almost restricted to the care of His Highness the Maharajah, and on this account it is impossible for him to supervise the working of dispensaries and vaccination so closely as he ought to do. Surgeon Lowdell has, in spite of all difficulties, done very good work at the hospitals at Sutna and Rewah, and has directed the management of the out-lying dispensaries successfully.

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*Dispensaries.*—The statement below gives the number of patients treated in the 9 dispensaries kept up by the Rewah State during the year under report as compared with the previous year. The total number of deaths is given as 405, of which 307 are due to cholera:—

NAME.	1881-82.						1882-83.									
	Remaining on 1st April 1881.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or dis- charged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1882.	Remaining on 1st April 1882.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or dis- charged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1883.
Agency Hospital	20	1,036	1,056	921	16	90	5	24	24	1,430	1,454	1,294	17	117	6	20
Satna Bazar Dispensary	129	4,204	4,333	3,439	49	639	54	152	152	4,309	4,461	3,552	48	681	41	139
Rewah	112	6,342	6,454	5,892	9	398	57	98	98	6,238	6,386	5,585	18	446	199	198
Rewah Jail	9	1,247	1,256	1,196	13	4	16	27	27	2,333	2,360	2,292	..	..	35	33
Sittaha	41	2,705	2,740	2,309	..	127	95	215	215	3,523	3,738	3,523	..	47	66	97
Mungowan	27	1,861	1,888	1,659	..	160	3	66	66	1,938	2,004	1,747	..	215	1	41
Ramnuggur.	44	2,724	2,808	2,301	164	292	4	47	47	3,804	3,851	3,153	439	204	1	51
Chandia	18	2,323	2,341	1,808	..	458	35	40	40	2,807	2,847	2,579	..	168	41	59
Shawal	...	2,299	2,299	2,045	..	166	24	64	64	3,155	3,219	3,004	..	145	15	55
TOTAL	440	24,741	25,181	21,570	251	2,331	293	733	733	29,587	30,320	26,747	522	2,023	405	623

*Vaccination.*—The return in the margin shows a very large increase in

SEASON 1882-83.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINA- TION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccina- tion, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Establish- ment.	43,414	4,311	4,073	51,828	142	13	14	169	90.97

vaccination. During 1881-82 the results were highly satisfactory, the number being 37,083; but in the past year the vaccinations have reached 51,997, being an increase of 14,914. Surgeon Lowdell reports that the ratio of successful cases was 90.8, as compared with 79.61 in 1881-82.

The benefits of vaccination are appreciated in Rewah; for many years prior

to 1875 small-pox committed great ravages in the State. Vaccination was commenced when the administration of Rewah passed into the hands of the Political Agent, and year by year the disease has steadily decreased. During the past year small-pox was only reported from one village in Rewah. In Maihar, a neighbouring State, the Rajah of which objects on religious grounds to vaccination, small-pox was prevalent throughout March, and a large number of children, including the Chief's youngest daughter, fell victims to it.

*Annual Report on smaller States of the Baghelkhand Political Agency for the year 1882-83.*

24. *Charge of Office.*—Captain N. C. Martelli was posted as Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah, during my absence, on six months' furlough, from May to November 1882.

25. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall throughout the States of the Agency was abundant; the fall registered at Sutna during the year was 65 inches 21 cents. Both the *kharif* and the *rabbi* crops were everywhere excellent, and the price of food-grain was low throughout the year.

26. *Health.*—Cholera lingered during the rains in a sporadic form, and 56 deaths were reported in the smaller States. After the rains public health was generally good. Small-pox visited Maihar, the only State in Baghelkhand where vaccination is opposed by the Chief.

27. *Visit of the Agent, Governor General.*—Sir Lepel Griffin visited the Agency on tour; he was met at Nagode by the Rajah of that State, and at Sutna by the Chiefs of Maihar Kothi and Sohawal. The usual ceremonial durbars were held.

28. *Nagode.*—The Rajah has greatly fallen away from the promise he gave of improving the management of his State. He has been in a weak state of health, which may in some measure account for his neglect of his duties as a ruler; but I fear that habits of dissipation, and a disregard for everything except his personal comfort and pleasure, have been the principal causes of failure. I found it necessary to bring the condition of affairs at Nagode to the notice of the Agent, Governor General; and Sir Lepel Griffin, in his interviews with the Rajah, warned

him of the results of extravagance and carelessness. I fear the Rajah has contracted debts during the year, and, besides squandering the income of the State, has left his servants and officials in arrears for many months.

Fortunately the subjects of the Nagode State are a quiet and orderly people; but little violent crime has occurred, and the follies of the Rajah have not extended to any such acts of oppression or misrule as would injure the condition of the ryots. Still complaints are frequent; and an empty treasury and increasing debt are evils which must sooner or later affect all parts of the State.

The Obaridars of Nagode have given no trouble during the year. The revenue of the State is given as ₹82,833.

29. *Maihar*.—This State continues to be well managed. The Rajah was engaged for a considerable portion of the year in the marriage ceremonies of one of his sons in the Jhurjhur district, and was absent from Maihar for some months.

30. *Sohawal*.—The continued disputes between the Rajah and the Thakur of Raigaon have culminated in an open rupture. The case has been submitted for the orders of the Agent, Governor General; and it is perhaps sufficient to note here that, owing to the obstinate refusal of the Thakur of Raigaon to accept the rules framed for his proper subordination to his Chief in matters of civil and criminal jurisdiction, the references to this office have been more frequent than usual, and it is evident that some very decided measures must be taken to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. The management of the Sohawal State has been well conducted; the only serious case brought to notice was a perfectly unjustifiable attack made by Hurdut Singh, Thakur of Gururu (Sohawal), upon the house of Sheo Sahai Brahmin, whose property he attached and sold on account of a claim against Sheo Sahai's brother. Sheo Sahai, smarting under the insults and loss to which he had been subjected, committed suicide. Hurdut Singh was tried on a charge of extortion and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. A modification made by the Agent, Governor General, in the terms of the decision in the famous Birsingpore boundary dispute (between Sohawal and Punna), has led to a marked decrease in the complaints received from each party regarding this case. Revenue for the year given as ₹27,816.

31. *Kothi*.—I have nothing to report regarding this small State. It has been well managed during the year, and the people are contented and fairly prosperous. Revenue ₹42,532.

32. *Sitpura*.—Lall Tribikrum Singh, Obaridar, was married in February 1883 to the daughter of Lall Janardhun Singh, Thakur of Gogru, one of the Rewah sirdars and a member of the Council. Tribikrum Singh is completing his studies at the Indore Residency college. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of this Obari holding, which is still under the supervision of this office:—

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance . . . . .	24,075	5	2
Receipts during the year . . . . .	5,761	5	6
Expenditure, including marriage ceremonies . . . . .	6,873	10	11
Closing balance, 1st April 1883 . . . . .	22,962	15	9



## JUDICIAL, &amp;c.

33. *Civil Suits*—None.

34. *Criminal justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the number of cases tried in the court of the Political Agent. There were only 2 involving 2 persons, as against 12 involving 17 persons in the preceding year. Of the 2 individuals brought to trial, 1 was acquitted and 1 convicted. The average duration of cases was 19 days,

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons implicated
Miscellaneous . . . .	2	2
TOTAL . . . .	2	2

as against 25 in the previous year.

The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year. There were no cases of murder or attempt at murder.

No sati or samadh occurred.

35. *Police*.—The Agency police—strength 48 men costing Rs.5,998 per annum—has performed its duties satisfactorily.

36. *Education*.—The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi, have been fairly attended.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

37. *Civil*.—Certain petty works and repairs were done to the civil buildings at Sutna.

The charge of the civil buildings and local works in the Sutna bazaar was during the past year made over to the Rewah State engineer.

*Communications*—

- (1) *IV and V Sections, Nowgong and Sutna Road (23½ miles)*.—Metalled and properly maintained.
- (2) *I and II Sections, Great Deccan Road*. Metalled and maintained.

Certain petty works have been carried out on *both these roads*.

## POST OFFICE.

38. The following statement shows the work done during the year :—

DIVISION.	No. of letters, papers, book parcels, &c., for despatch.	No. of letters, papers, book parcels, &c., for issue.	TOTAL.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursements.
				R	R
Sutna Division .	149,277	192,506	341,783	5,036	4,913

There was no case of mail robbery.

39. *Military*.—The only British military force within this Agency is a detachment of the 8th Bengal Cavalry at Sutna, and its strength is as follows :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLEBY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line . . .	...	...	8 B. C.	89						
TOTAL . . .	...	...	..	89						

The health of the men has been good.

40. *Dispensaries*.—The annexed statement gives the details of the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency. The Rewah dispensaries, 9 in number, forming by far the most important part of the medical charge, have been separately reported on in the chapter on the administration of Rewah :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1882.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1883.
Nagode Dispensary .	24	1,892	1,916	1,744	9	88	52	23
Maihar " .	42	2,352	2,394	1,462	449	354	92	37
Sohawal " .	40	1,801	1,841	1,537	25	232	3	44
TOTAL .	106	6,045	6,151	4,743	483	674	147	104

41. *Vaccination*.—The following statement shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi. The work done in Rewah has been shown in the separate report on the administration of that State :—

SEASON 1882-83.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Establishment .	4,103	494	641	5,238	1	...	...	1	89.34

The number of operations performed was 5,239, as compared with 2,608 in 1881-82.

Maihar was excluded from the field of operations owing to the opposition of the Rajah who, on religious grounds, objects to vaccination in his State; the consequence of this opposition was that Maihar alone of all the States in this Agency suffered from small-pox during the year. The actual expenditure was Rs390, costing anna 0-1-6 for each successful case.

#### BOUNDARIES.

42. The following figures show the number of cases filed and disposed of during the year :—

Disputes on file at close of 1881-82	.	.	.	.	.	7
New cases in 1882-83	.	.	.	.	.	1
						<hr/>
					TOTAL	8
Settled during the year	.	.	.	.	.	2
Transferred to the Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkhund	.	.	.	.	.	1
						<hr/>
Disputes left at end of year	.	.	.	.	.	5
						<hr/>

43. The usual annual returns are enclosed.

BAGHELKHUND AGENCY,

*Sutna, 9th July 1883.*

D. W. K. BARR,

*Political Agent, Baghelkhund,  
and Superintendent of Rewah.*

## Appendix A.

No. 509, dated the 15th April 1883.

From—C. VON AHN, Esq., Executive Engineer, Rewah State,  
To—The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

With reference to your No. 224, dated 6th March last, I have the honour to forward the following brief report of the operations of the Public Works Department for the year ending 31st March 1883.

The public works of the Rewah State came under my supervision in May last, but I did not take charge of the expenditure until the beginning of June 1883. Since that time the following expenditure has been incurred up to 31st March 1883, *viz.* :—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Original works . . . . .	61,216	11	8
Repairs and surveys . . . . .	55,779	5	9
Tools, stock, and miscellaneous . . . . .	15,341	8	1
Establishment . . . . .	16,070	4	6
Other establishments, such as mistreekhana, Allaha- bad kothi, &c. . . . .	7,821	4	5
TOTAL	1,56,229	2	5
Unadjusted disbursements, including advances to contractors and subordinates for works in progress . . . . .	14,155	7	2
GRAND TOTAL	1,70,384	9	7

A detailed account of the expenditure on each work is attached, The following being the chief items of expenditure, *viz.* :—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
New house for the Maharajah at Rewah . . . . . (excluding Rs5,718-8-10 paid by the Political Agent previous to my arrival)	21,463	7	4
New Kutcherry building at Rewah . . . . .	1,836	0	1
Three new bungalows for officers at Rewah . . . . .	6,979	0	4
One new bungalow at Sutna . . . . .	8,739	2	8
Muktyargunj Kothee at Sutna, including Rs5,546 paid by the Political Agent . . . . .	17,402	5	6
New regimental lines at Rewah . . . . .	4,692	14	11
Special repairs to Govind Gurh tank . . . . .	1,036	5	11
Repairs to Rewah palace . . . . .	2,448	8	1
Repairs to city wall . . . . .	2,430	0	0

Besides a number of petty works.

Some delay occurred in starting the larger works as projects had first to be prepared, and when these were ready sufficient labour could not be obtained on the spot. Arrangements have now been made for pushing on the works of the new kutcheries at Rewah, and a number of masons and other labourers have also been imported for the works of the regimental lines.

Great damage was done to the city of Rewah by the flood of the 21st June. The bund at Govind Gurh burst, and the Bichia river overflowed its banks, and crossing the road near Lutchmanbagh swept everything before it. All kutchha houses were destroyed, as also the hospital and Assistant Engineer's office. A great deal of damage was also done to the roads throughout the town, many of which had only just been made, and the metal stacked at the road side was swept away. The causeway at Madhogurh and the fort walls at the same place were also injured during these floods, as well as the embankments of the Sutna and Bela road. A number of repair works had to be done at once, and being urgent were started without previously obtaining sanction for them.

The maintenance of the Great Deccan road as far as it lies in Rewah territory, as also the Sutna and Bela road, was taken over by the State. The expenditure incurred on both roads during the year amounted to Rs. 6,937-15-8 for 121 miles, including maintenance and metal collection for annual repairs. There is not much traffic on the Great Deccan road, but a number of carts pass between Rewah and Sutna. Many of the kutchha roads recently constructed have been repaired, and a new line from Sohagpur, in the south of Rewah, to the borders of Bilaspur is now under construction.

This road in connection with the road from the Mahanaddi to Umeria will open out the whole of Southern Rewah. These roads being kutchha have, of course, to be repaired after every rainy season, and it would probably be advisable to construct pukka roads in their place in course of time; but this can only be done after the more important public works at Rewah are completed.

The work of improving the city of Rewah has now been taken in hand. The debris in parts of the town caused by last year's flood is being cleared. The committee for town improvements have selected a number of kutchha and unsightly houses to be dismantled, and a sub-committee composed of residents of Rewah are now awarding the compensation to be made to the owners. Sites for building have been selected. The kumhais and other low castes will be permitted to build near the Dhobia talao, and men of other castes will be permitted to build in the city, care being taken to have only stone houses of an approved plan and in regular lines along the main streets. Pandit Gungadhur Rao, who is secretary of the committee, takes great interest in these improvements. Some shops with neat and pukka frontages are being built in the main street leading to the palace.

A project for a new jail at Rewah has been prepared, and is now ready for submission.

The Assistant Engineer in charge of the Rewah sub-division will now have a number of important works to look after. His work has been greatly increased of late, and if he will pay the required attention to the works in his charge, his salary might be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250; but this matter rests with the Political Agent: Rs. 250 is the lowest pay of an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department.

The Divisional Accountant has been very attentive to his duties, and the accounts of the division have been kept in a clear way, so that I have experienced no difficulty in tracing the items of expenditure in each case

and on checking the accounts, cash balance, &c., I have found them invariably correct.

*Schedule of Expenditure made during the year 1882-83.*

Item No.	Particulars of Works.	Amount.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
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I.—PRINCIPAL WORKS.

		R	a.	p.
1.	Maharaja's house at Rewah . .	21,463	7	4
2.	Forester's bungalow at Sutna . .	8,739	2	8
3.	Executive Engineer's R a. p. bungalow at Rewah 2,405	7	11	
4.	Agency Surgeon's bungalow at Re- wah, including Rs582-5 stock . .	3,325	1	3
5.	Forester's bungalow at Rewah . .	1,830	12	2
		7,561	5	4
6.	Maharajah's house at Sutna . .	17,402	5	6
7.	New kutcherry at Rewah . .	1,836	0	1
8.	Regimental Lines at Rewah . .	4,692	14	11
9.	Agency out-offices at Rewah . .	1,198	15	0
10.	Agency office at Rewah . .	424	1	6
			63,318	4 4

II.—ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

1.	Making a road from Ramnuggur to Amarpatan . .	1,406	4	0
2.	Making a road from Khodargaon to Sohatra . .	682	4	9
3.	Surveying a line from Ramnuggur to Belaspur . .	655	14	6
			2,744	7 3

III.—REPAIR: COMMUNICATION.

1.	Sutna and-Bela road, including metal collections, &c. . .	5,045	6	0
2.	Great Deccan road, including me- tal collections, &c. . .	5,283	6	9
3.	Sohagee, Sittala, and Dabhoura road . . .	607	0	8
4.	Ramnuggur road . . .	194	10	6
5.	Govindguri road . . .	408	0	7
6.	Chandia road . . .	178	4	3
			11,716	12 9

IV.—OTHER WORKS.

1.	Madhoguri school . . .	1,614	2	6
2.	Govindguri tank . . .	1,036	5	11
3.	Executive Engineer's office at Sutna . . .	1,051	14	3
4.	Rewah hospital . . .	2,502	5	2
100.	All other works, cost of which does not exceed Rs1,000 . .	11,205	6	7
			18,134	2 5

Item No.	Particulars of Works.	Amount.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
V.—MAJOR REPAIR WORKS.				
		R	a. p.	
1.	Govindgurh palace . . . .	1,335	6 5	
2.	Maharanee's kothi at Sutna . .	2,165	1 9	
3.	Madhogurh Fort . . . .	1,965	15 3	
4.	City wall at Rewah . . . .	2,430	0 0	
5.	Rewah palace . . . .	2,448	8 1	
6.	Agency house at Rewah . . .	970	3 4	
7.	Ditto at Sutna . . . .	686	2 6	
			<hr/>	12,001 5
VI.—MINOR REPAIR WORKS.				
34.	Petty repairs to all the buildings at Rewah, Sutna, and Govindgurh	6,638	3 7	
			<hr/>	6,638 3 7
VII.—MUNICIPALITY.				
13.	Repairing city roads, bazaars, streets, culverts, &c., at Rewah, and Sutna bazaar latrine, &c. &c. . . . .	2,442	13 9	
			<hr/>	2,442 13 9
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1.	Planting trees in the Sutna Agency compound . . . .	618	1 5	
2.	Tools and plant . . . .	14,723	6 8	
			<hr/>	15,341 8 1
			<hr/>	54,558 1 2
IX.—ESTABLISHMENTS.				
1.	Public Works establishments . .	16,070	4 6	
2.	Other establishments, such as mis- treekhana, Allahabad kothi, staging bungalows, Sutna gar- den, &c. &c. . . .	7,821	4 5	
			<hr/>	23,891 8 11
X.—UNADJUSTED DISBURSEMENTS.				
1.	Advance to Contractors, Assistant Engineers, Overseers, &c., for works in progress . . . .	14,155	7 2	
			<hr/>	14,155 7 2
			<hr/>	38,047 0 1
GRAND TOTAL . . . .		.....	.....	<hr/>
				1,70,384 9 7

C. VON AHN,

*Executive Engineer, Rewah State.*SUTNA,  
*The 21st May 1883.*

## Appendix B.

No. 19, dated Satna, the 2nd May 1883.

From—J. McKEE, Esq., Superintendent of Forests of the Rewah State,  
To—The Superintendent of the Rewah State, Satna.

I have the honour to forward my report on the forest administration of Rewah during the past year, 1882-83. The report is divided as follows :—

- I.—Inspection.
- II.—Conservancy.
- III.—Requirements of the people.
- IV.—Lac.
- V.—Financial.
- VI.—General Remarks.

### I.—INSPECTION.

2. On return from furlough I rejoined my appointment of Superintendent on the 6th July 1882, and during the following open season visited all the forest countries situated in the Ramnugger Khalsa, the taluks of Chendia, Singwara, Sohagpur, Jytepore, Kanaodi, and part of the lower Soan valley. All forest outposts were inspected, lac godowns examined, and local forest account books checked and compared with the accounts rendered monthly to the head office. As a rule, the establishment was found to be fairly efficient and attentive to its duties. Complaints were received from most districts of forest subordinates having exceeded their instructions in levying duty on timber and bamboos exempted by the rules, and on enquiry it was found that in many cases these complaints were justified by the facts. But to a great extent this irregular procedure resulted from a want of clearness in the rules, and in no case was a heavier charge made out against any member of the staff than that of too much zeal. The rules were corrected and so worded that a repetition of the complaint is not likely to occur.

3. A principal object of the inspection was to re-examine the forest country in the southern portion of the State, with the view of finding timber suitable for making sleepers for the proposed coal railway from Katni to Umeria. This was done in great detail, many places being visited that were overlooked in 1880, when the first forest examination of the country was made; but no new good patches of big timber forest were discovered. As reported in the above year, nearly all the valuable wood of the Rewah Forests has already been removed, and the little that now remains is comparatively inaccessible and scattered over a wide extent of country. The requirements for the above line are 80,000 broad gauge sleepers, or upwards of 240,000 cubic feet, besides bamboos and wood for building purposes; and of this demand I do not think we shall be able to supply more than 50,000 sleepers, the bamboos, and any scantling or small timber that may be required.

4. It was reported last year that a good deal of lac was smuggled past our outposts and taken away into British territory. In some cases



the delinquents were discovered, but the lac was not recovered, and a loss of about R2,000 resulted. The forest cordon was strengthened in those places where the smuggling had been effected, and I am glad to report that owing to this and the new rule, by which one-fourth of any lac arrested while being removed from the State in an irregular manner is divided, as a reward, between the informer and the arresting official, the practice seems to have ceased—at least no reports of the above nature have been received during the current year; and the lac crop collected in the State “godowns” has far exceeded in quantity that of former seasons.

## II.—CONSERVANCY.

5. The most important conservancy advancement of the year is that of recognising the necessity to protect or reserve certain areas of forest for special treatment.

6. The forest country of Rewah, although very extensive in area, is of inferior quality with regard to the size of its timber. It is also so intermixed with cultivation that, to enforce a procedure sufficiently restrictive to be of service to the forests *as a whole*, would seriously inconvenience the people, and might prevent what is so greatly required in Rewah—the extension of cultivation.

On the other hand, it seems probable that a considerable local demand for timber and bamboos will be shortly developed by the opening of the proposed railway line in the south of the State, and by the working of coal-pits in the neighbourhood of Umeria and Sohagpur. It is also nearly certain that in a few years time the Rewah forests will be the nearest source of supply for the whole country north of Myhere onwards to Allahabad, and that in the east of the State the forests on the Soane will have a good chance of competing for the supply of the small timber and bamboo requirements of the lower Gangetic valley, in the neighbourhoods of Arrah, Dinapore, and Buxar.

Under these circumstances, and if, without endangering cultivation interests to any great extent, we can obtain the means of supplying this future demand by fostering and protecting certain areas of forest, the expediency of so doing will not be denied. Now, a great proportion of the forest-covered land below the Kymoses is either so hilly as to be unfit for cultivation of any kind, or so poor in quality as to require the practice of that most wasteful and laborious of all methods of cultivation known as “dhya.” The present proportion of waste is also so large that, after reserving certain tracts of forest from the cultivators, there would still remain a large surplus area, more than sufficient to supply all likely demands for extended cultivation for many years to come; and at the end of this time there would still be available the “Reserves,” which might be re-opened to cultivation if the demand were sufficiently urgent. It would appear, therefore, quite possible at present to isolate certain areas of forest without dangerously encroaching on agricultural interests; and no doubt this is really the case.

7. Again, if any portion of the Rewah forests is to be improved, or even retained in its present second class condition, the policy of reservation must be introduced. For, owing to the fact that the forests have been completely thrown open to the people, and that practically no

restriction intervenes between them and any quantity of material they may wish to remove for their personal requirements, it would be hopeless to expect any improvement under the present system alone. As a case in point, I may quote the unreserved or district forests of the Central Provinces. These are most extensive in area, and were thrown open to supply the ordinary requirements of the people when the policy of reservation had closed certain blocks against public fellings. They were, however, protected by a rule which made it illegal to remove any kind of produce from them without payment; but in spite of this protection—a very considerable one against reckless felling—the forests so rapidly deteriorated in quality in the face of extended cultivation that it eventually became necessary to pass a Forest Act by which these and similar tracts in other parts of India could be specially treated as reserved forests. Here, in Rewah, all the forest is unreserved and available to the people without even the one protective restriction of *a fortiori* due being payable on produce removed from them, so that “*a fortiori*” they may be expected to disappear or deteriorate before extended cultivation in a much quicker degree than those of the Central Provinces.

8. I think it a matter for congratulation therefore that the measure of reserving certain selected areas for special treatment, by which Rewah will be able to supply a considerable timber and general demand without checking the extension of cultivation, has been recognised as advisable.

9. The greatest difficulty in the way is the fact that the great proportion of forest land—especially the most valuable forest land—is held in proprietary right by different talukdars, and it is not at present easy to devise how these private rights and the wider interests of the State can be reconciled to the satisfaction of both sides.

10. In the meantime, as a commencement in this direction, two areas of forest situated entirely within “khalsa” limits and free of all rights other than those conveyed by a short lease, have been proclaimed *reserves*. The first of these is situated at Makandpore, 10 miles from Rewah. It contains 3 square miles of nearly pure teak forest, is a very valuable little property, and has already been protected by Baghel Chiefs as a shooting cover, so that its reservation in no way necessitates any new inconvenience to the people. Its limits have been surveyed during the present year, and all the chief points along its border, where this latter touches cultivated land, have been marked with masonry pillars.

11. The second is a larger area situated in the south of the Ramnuggur khalsa, including 30 square miles, and called for convenience’ sake the Majholi reserve. It contains at present little or no big timber, but a first-rate crop of bamboos and an upper tier of high forest chiefly consisting of sarai and other useful woods. Its position is about 50 miles east of the East Indian Railway station Jokye, and 28 miles north of the proposed new station at Umeria, the site of the coal-mine. By far the greater portion of its land is of poor quality, and its reservation will effect only a few villages, and these only so far as new cultivation in the direction of the forest is concerned. The present fields of these villages will not be interfered with.

12. There is still another area wholly situated within khalsa limits which can also be proclaimed a reserve in the same manner. This is situated in a south-east direction of the Bandhogurh hill, and might be

termed the Bandhogurh reserve. It would include 20 odd square miles, mostly of poor soil, partly hilly, and be in close proximity to the proposed coal railway; and its reservation can be effected without greatly interfering with agricultural interests.

### III.—REQUIREMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

13. Practically the people of Rewah living in forest localities obtained their timber and bamboo requirements free of payment. By a recent rule, all wood of one or two special kinds above a certain girth (2 feet 3 inches) could not be felled without payment, and a small annual fee was collected from artizans, such as village carpenters, blacksmiths, iron-smelters, bamboo-workers, &c., whose trades necessitate the consumption of much produce. During the past year a sum of R7,072 was collected on this account; but its collection was made with some difficulty and caused a good deal of friction between the people and the department. It was decided, therefore, by the Superintendent of Rewah to forego all the dues leviable from village artizans, and to so increase the dimensions within which trees of the special kinds may be cut free of payment, that the people will in future be able to obtain all their general requirements quite free of any forest duty. These rules came into force on the 1st April 1883.

### IV.—LAC.

14. The lac crops of the year under report have turned out most successfully. This product is chiefly obtained from the talukas of Singrowli, Chendia, Singoora, and Sohagpur. Of these, the Singrowli district, which area for area is by far the most valuable, was leased out to a contractor in 1881 for a term of three years, on the condition he paid a progressive annual sum, beginning at R20,025, for the first and increasing to R24,000 for the third year. During the present season we realised only R19,874 from him, or R2,038 short of the amount due. The contractor pleads in excuse that the market price of stick-lac has greatly fallen since he entered into the contract, which indeed is the case. He promises to pay the balance if allowed time.

15. The other lac-producing places were worked departmentally. They have yielded good crops, which during the year were sold to Mr. W. H. Heath, of Mirzapore, Agent of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, & Co. Altogether the following quantities were handed over to this gentleman:—

	R
Bysaki, 3,487 maunds . . . . .	25,793
Kalki, 1,838 do. . . . .	11,646
Nagolee 949 do. . . . .	9,554

Bysaki and Katki are the terms employed for distinguishing the two crops of lac cultivated on the pallas tree (*Butea frondosa*), and which are gathered in April to May and October to November. Nagolee is applied to the lac collected from the khosam tree (*Schleichera trijuga*), and is more valuable than the former.

16. The total amount received under the head of lac during the year is R93,252-14-10; but this amount includes a sum of R22,750-15-3,

realised by the sale of last year's lac, which was held back from the market in the hope of getting a better price.

17. The following statement exhibits the net results of the year under this head :—

	R	a.	p.
Total on account of lac sales and contract . . . . .	95,290	14	10½
Deduct on account of last year . . . . .	22,750	15	3
Gross balance in favour of year . . . . .	72,539	15	7½
Deduct expenditure on account of stick-lac in 1882-83 . . . . .	20,087	14	3½
Net balance in favour of 1882-83 . . . . .	52,452	1	4
Lodged in Treasury . . . . .	89,701	0	10½
Outstanding . . . . .	5,589	14	0
TOTAL . . . . .	95,290	14	10½

And of this outstanding balance a sum of R3,551-14-0 has since been realised.

18. In my printed notes, page 51, I estimated that in a year or two the net revenue from lac might amount to R37,000, and when this estimate was framed, the selling price of the product was 30 per cent. better than at present. In spite, however, of the fall, the realisations of the present year have exceeded my estimate by R15,452.

19: A small experiment was carried out during the year to test the cost of converting our stick-lac into "chupra" or shell-lac, with the view of building a factory for the manufacture of this article on a large scale. This experiment, as far as it went, was decidedly a success, as the following details will prove.

20. Premising that in the manufacture of shell-lac one-third portion of the raw material is wasted, I will give the figures obtained by actual experience relating to the manufacture of one maund of fair quality shell-lac, and compare the profits derived from selling this with the profits at present realised on selling the corresponding 1½ maunds of stick-lac employed in manufacturing the above.

	R	a.	p.
Cost of 1 maund of mixed Gabri stick-lac, at R2 per maund . . . . .	2	0	0
Cost of ½ maund of Nagolee stick-lac, at R3 per maund . . . . .	1	8	0
Carriage of above to factory at Chendia, at R1 per maund . . . . .	1	8	0
TOTAL COST OF STICK-LAC AT FACTORY . . . . .	5	0	0
Add cost of manufacturing the above into 1 maund of shell-lac . . . . .	12	0	0
Cost of carriage to Katni and packing, at R1 per maund . . . . .	1	0	0
TOTAL COST OF 1 MAUND OF SHELL-LAC AT KATNI . . . . .	18	0	0
Deduct cost from selling price realised at Katni, at R30 per maund . . . . .	30	0	0
Profit realised on 1 maund of shell-lac . . . . .	12	0	0

Now the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of stick-lac employed in the above would, if sold at the prices ruling this season, have realised as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
By sale of 1 maund of mixed Gabri, at $\text{R}6-11-2$ per maund	6	11	2
By sale of $\frac{1}{2}$ maund of Nagolee, at $\text{R}10-6-5$ per maund	5	3	2
TOTAL	11	14	4
Deduct cost of above at Chendia as per above	5	0	0
Profit	6	14	4

21. Therefore on the maund of shell-lac we obtain a profit of  $\text{R}12$ , as against one of  $\text{R}6-14-4$  on the stick-lac employed in its conversion, or above 73 per cent. more.

These figures are based on actuals obtained from making and selling 52 maunds of this article, and I think them sufficiently favourable to encourage us in starting the factory scheme which was first proposed by me in this office letter of 5th September 1882. A further report on this subject will be shortly submitted.

#### V.—FINANCIAL.

22. The statement attached exhibits the following figures under Receipts and Expenditure :—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	1,15,688	6	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Expenditure	42,268	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus	73,419	13	10

23. Of the above,  $\text{R}22,750-15-3$  was realised, and  $\text{R}860$  expended on account of 1881-82, so that the surplus for the year under report only amounts to  $\text{R}51,528-14-7$ . But to obtain the true book surplus belonging to 1882-83, a sum of  $\text{R}2,030$  should be added to the above on account of outstanding revenue not realised at the close of the year, and allowance be made for lac and timber stocks remaining on hand unsold valued at  $\text{R}9,000$ . By taking into account these two items, the true surplus for the year amounts to  $\text{R}62,558-14-7$ . The net balance in favour of 1881-82 obtained in the same way as above, viz., by adding to the actual balance of the year the revenue outstandings and value of lac stocks realised during the year under report, amounts to  $\text{R}35,227$ ; there is, therefore, a difference of  $\text{R}27,331$  in favour of the current year.

24. The estimate of receipts and expenditure for 1883-84 was submitted in detail with this office No. 58 of 1st December 1862. The figures were—

	R
Receipts	1,75,630
Expenditure	85,390
Surplus	90,240

25. But it will be necessary to alter these figures as follows :—

- (1) By adding a further sum of ₹8,000 to expenses under the head of lac, to admit of our purchasing a larger crop of this product than was anticipated when the estimate was prepared ;
- (2) By adding to receipts a sum of ₹16,000 under the same head ; and
- (3) By deducting a sum of ₹7,000 from the head “Timber and Bamboos” on account of dues remitted under the new rules, see paragraph 13.

The figures for 1883-84 will then stand—

	₹
Receipts . . . . .	1,84,630
Expenditure . . . . .	93,390
	<hr/>
Surplus . . . . .	91,240
	<hr/>

## VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

26. It may be noticed here that the Soane river trade in timber and bamboos has not up to the present proved so successful an undertaking as was expected. Up to the end of 1881-82, a sum of ₹4,386 had been expended under this head, principally with the object of testing the markets of Behar, and of obtaining some definite data with regard to probable profits. The wood and bamboos brought to market under the above expenditure have been sold for ₹9,209, or rather more than 100 per cent. on the outlay—a proportion much under the estimate and inadequate to the labour involved and the large quantity of material sold. But the result of the experiment was considerably affected by two serious accidents by flood and fire, which were reported at the time and caused a loss of about ₹1,600.

27. A further sum of ₹475 has been expended this year on the same experiment, but the forest material collected under this expenditure not having as yet been brought into the market, the result will not be known for some time.

28. In conclusion, I would very favourably mention among my subordinates Inspector Iswar Hossein. He takes much interest in his work, and is a most energetic and intelligent officer. He has received promotion during the year. I would also mention my office establishment as a whole, the members\* of which have worked well and given me every satisfaction during the year under report.

\* Jageshur Dial.  
Nund Pershad.  
Hurgovind.  
Lulta Pershad.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.	TOTAL.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.	TOTAL.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
1	To Opening Balance . . . . .	.....	8,509 7 7	1	By Expenditure under—		
2	" Cash received by Cheques . . . . .	.....	43,053 8 2		(a) Salaries . . . . .	14,365 15 9	
3	" Revenue—				(b) Travelling Allowances . . . . .	750 11 4	
	(a) Timbers and Bamboos . . . . .	15,430 10 5	.....		(c) Contingent Charges . . . . .	310 2 0	
	(b) Minor Forest Produce . . . . .	4,223 13 1	.....		(d) Timbers and Bamboos		15,456 13 1
	(c) Annual Commutation Dues . . . . .	2,632 15 11	.....		(e) Lac—	5,289 15 0	
	(d) Lac—				(1) Purchase of		
	(1) Stick-lac = 91,607 9 6		.....		Stick-lac = 19,973 5 0½		
	(2) Shell-lac = 1,645 5 4½		.....		(2) Repairs to		
	(e) Refunds . . . . .	93,252 14 10½	.....		Godowns = 222 6 3		
	(f) Miscellaneous . . . . .	98 2 8	.....		(3) Manufacture		
4	Advances recovered . . . . .	59 13 9	1,15,688 6 8½		shell-lac = 792 3 0		
		.....	2,944 0 8		(f) Demarcation . . . . .	20,987 14 3½	
					(g) Rewards . . . . .	31 6 6	
					(h) Miscellaneous . . . . .	11 0 9	
						491 7 3	
				2	Advances made . . . . .	.....	26,811 11 9½
				3	Deposit in Treasury . . . . .	.....	2,823 11 11
				4	Cash Balance . . . . .	.....	1,10,496 3 4
							14,606 15 0
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1,70,195 7 1½		TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1,70,195 7 1½

NOTE.—The closing balance credited in last year's account was Rs14,531-0-6. This amount incorrectly included a sum of Rs2,021-8-11 collected by the permit Department on account of forest revenue, which has been omitted in the opening balance of this account. It also included the sum of Rs4,000 on account of a cheque received in 1881-82, which was not cashed until the current year. This item is debited in the present account under item 2—Receipts by cheque.

J. McKEE,

Superintendent of Forests, Rawa.

## Appendix C.

*From the Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XVI, Part 2, 1883.*

Further notes on the Umeria coal-field (South Rewah-Gondwana basin), by T. W. H. Hughes, A.R.S.M., F. G. S., Geological Survey of India.

In my notes of last year on the Umeria coal-field were embodied the general results inferable from the evidence afforded by the preliminary experiments carried out under the management of the Rewah State; that coaly matter occurred in abundance; that it lay at a shallow depth from surface over a proved area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; that it thickened to the deep; that the gradient was low, and advantageous for working; and that the quality of the coal at the outcrop was encouraging.

The promise was a fair one, and from the exceptionally commanding geographical position of the field, it required small advocacy to show that if the expectations based on the introductory enquiries were confirmed, a splendid reserve of coal had been established. I am happy to say that Captain Barr, the Political Agent of Rewah, has keenly appreciated the exigencies of the case, and his further sanction has been obtained for carrying out such trials as shall set at rest any apprehensions that prudence may give rise to.

I confess I have little or no misgiving as to the worth of the Umeria and the adjacent Johilla fields, and I have belief enough in my opinion to give it expression. But I admit the necessity of verification; and in view of the important issues dependent upon the true practical estimate of these fields, I strongly commend the course that had been suggested of reducing to its narrowest limits the margin of uncertainty regarding the nature, quality, and permanency of their seams.

*Shaft determined upon.*—To achieve this object, it was determined that the coal should be approached under the ordinary conditions of approved mining. There were two plans open for adoption, either to drive an incline from the outcrop or to sink a shaft to the seam. The second method was preferred, as being in every sense more workmanlike, and as affording more scope for efficiently dealing with an influx of water; and on the 11th March 1883, a pit of 10 feet internal diameter was commenced under the charge of Mr. Thomas Forster, M. E.

*Position of Pit.*—*Record of No. 8 Bore-hole.*—The position of the pit is near No. 8 bore-hole, where Mr. Stewart struck coal at 93 feet from the surface and recorded the thickness of the seam as 10 feet. I had a strong wish to go further to the deep towards No. 9 bore-hole, but I was deterred by the dread of water and the possibly heavy outlay that would have to be incurred for pumping machinery.

*Water.*—In an untried field it is always impossible to gauge the water-difficulty, and I selected the spot for the trial shaft where I anticipated the least amount of inconvenience on this score. The choice has been up to the present justified by the results; for though the shaft is 40 feet deep, one workman occasionally bailing suffices to keep it dry. Should the pleasant expectation that this fact gives rise to be strengthened by further experience, I would certainly recommend another pit



near No. 9 bore-hole being put down. In the future development of the field, it would act as a ventilation channel, and in the initiatory stage it would yield another point where the quality of the coal might be judged.

According to the journals of the last year, two seams, measuring respectively 10 feet and 6 feet, were passed through in No. 9 boring, and I remember that the coal brought up in the sludger was very clean and bright. The section of the whole is as follows:—

*No. 9 Bore-hole.*

1. Black surface soil	. . . . .	1' 0"
2. Brown sandy soil	. . . . .	7' 0"
3. Ditto sandstone	. . . . .	9' 0"
4. Red ditto	. . . . .	30' 0"
5. Carbonaceous shaly sandstone	. . . . .	3' 0"
6. Ditto sandstone	. . . . .	13' 0"
7. Coal	. . . . .	2' 0"
8. Carbonaceous shale	. . . . .	1' 0"
9. Ditto shaly sandstone	. . . . .	3' 0"
10. Coal	. . . . .	10' 0"
11. Carbonaceous shaly sandstone	. . . . .	3' 0"
12. Ditto shale	. . . . .	1' 0"
13. Coal	. . . . .	2' 0"
14. Carbonaceous shale	. . . . .	1' 0"
15. Coal	. . . . .	6' 0"
TOTAL		92' 0"

As the trial shaft has not yet reached coal, I have not much to comment upon; but I would explain that a more favourable record of labour could have been shown had local skilled artisans been available, and had not vexatious delays occurred in procuring and transporting the mining plant, and in gathering together the necessary building materials. It has also been a misfortune that Mr. Forster was continuously indisposed, and that his illness at one time was so aggravated that he had to go to Jubbulpore for European medical advice. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, very fair progress has been made, and compared with the experience during the early days in Wardha Valley Coal-field, there is considerable room for congratulation.

*Incline 6' wide.*—The main operations are those in connection with the shaft, and the workings that will be extended from it; but in order to gain some immediate information respecting the seam; and at the same time win a little coal for night fires, smiths' fires, limestone burning and brick burning a narrow 6 feet incline was driven down to the deep from the quarry made last year. It has been advanced a distance of 20 yards. Throughout that length the seam retains nearly the thickness that it has at the outcrop, and for comparison I give the sections that are seen at the extreme ends of the incline.

						Out crop (1882).	Heading (1883).
(a)	Coal, hard	.	.	.	.	6"	10 "
(b)	Stone, band	.	.	.	.	1"	1½"
(c)	Coal, bright	.	.	.	.	6"	7 "
(d)	Do., hard	.	.	.	.	7"	6 "
(e)	Do., bright	.	.	.	.	6"	6 "
(f)	Do., hard	.	.	.	.	4"	1½"
(g)	Stone, band	.	.	.	.	2"	1½"
(h)	Coal, hard	.	.	.	.	2' 0"	2' 0 "
TOTAL						4' 8"	4' 8½"

*Mr. Forster's opinion of the season.*—Mr. Forster says that the coal works easily, and that there is a thin band of soft shale under the bottom of the seam which will facilitate pricking, and so reduce very materially the amount of waste. The roof is an excellent one, and not a single stick of timber has been required to support it. This is a most favourable feature in the estimation of the seam, for when a roof is bad the expenditure under the heading of Timber forms a considerable item. With respect to the quality, the bottom 2 feet and the bright coals are excellent, but the hard band lettered (d), and which varies in thickness, would have to be picked out, as it clinkers very easily. The addition to the cost of getting the coal that this picking would entail, might be set down at quarter of an anna a ton.

The operations are not sufficiently advanced yet to yield facts on which to base conclusive inferences; but I may venture to say that the aspect of affairs up to the present is *not* discouraging.

*Expenditure.*—The amount so far expended on the works and establishment is Rs8,000, and a further sum of Rs10,000 has been allowed for the completion of the enquiry, including the raising of 500 tons of coal.

*Johilla Seams.*—At a small additional cost the Johilla valley seams can be tested, as the necessary machinery and other plant will be at hand, and trained men will be available. I would strongly urge that these seams be not overlooked, and a less elaborate method of procedure to that adopted in the Umeria field may be followed.

A period of six or seven months ought to be quite time enough in which to carry out the plans now in hand, and by the end of the next working season I trust we shall be able to give practical answers to all practical questions.

## APPENDIX F.

### WESTERN MALWA AGENCY REPORT.

*Report on the Western Malwa Agency by* **LIEUT. COL. H. M. BULLER.**

I received charge of this Agency from Colonel C. Martin, C.B., on the 13th of March, on return of that officer from a tour throughout the district, during which time he visited most of the chiefs and thakurs, and enquired into the working of the different States.

Those under the Western Malwa Agency are as follow :—

Jaora.	Sitamau.
Rutlam.	Thakurat of Piploda.
Sailana.	

21 Pargannas of Gwalior, *viz.* :—

9	under the	Agar Soubah.
4	ditto	Ujjain.
4	ditto	Mandsaur.
3	ditto	Neemuch Soubah.
1	ditto	Shajapur.

16 Pargannas of Indore, *viz.* :—

13	under the	Soubah of Rampura.
3	ditto	of Mehidpur.

4 Pargannas of Jhallawar, *viz.* :—

Dng.	Awar.
Gungrar.	Pachpahar.

The Pirawa parganna of Tonk.

The Alaut Parganna of Dewas (Senior Branch).

2 Pargaunas of Dewas (Junior Branch), *viz.* :—

Gurgucha.  
Ringnode.

During the year under review, the rainfall was an average one, amounting at Agar to 31.6 inches. The rabbi crop was a fairly good one as regards wheat; but on account of there being no winter rain, the gram harvest was a failure. The kharif outturn, however, was a full one. Opium was somewhat above the average, but the fall in price amounting to about 35 per cent. largely reduced the profit of the cultivators.

This decrease in the price of opium has seriously affected the province of Malwa, as to the income derivable from the poppy fields the cultivators have hitherto looked to paying their rents. In all the districts therefore the payment of revenue has fallen far short of the usual

amount, and in many cases the villagers have been quite unable to pay up the sums due by them.

In the Gwalior and Indore pargannas, for instance, only about two-thirds of the revenue have been recovered, and this has been effected by the assistance rendered to the zemindars by the bunniahs, who, in order to secure some of the debt due to them, and in hopes of some future rise in price, have taken the opium now unsaleable off their hands.

The attention of zemindars must necessarily now be turned to the cultivation of wheat more than hitherto has been their custom. The profit from this crop, if care was taken, would somewhat exceed that obtainable from opium cultivation. Land producing wheat, however, undoubtedly deteriorates quicker than that under opium, and hitherto cultivators have neglected to manure wheat lands to the extent necessary. Wheat, moreover, produced on land irrigated from wells in Malwa is not equal in quality to grain grown on sailab lands, though the amount obtained is generally greater in quantity.

On an average the outturn of wheat from a beegah of well-irrigated land is 12 pucka maunds, of 40 seers per maund. If, therefore, the rate of Rs2 per maund is taken as a harvest price of wheat, Rs24 per beegah would be realised. Opium outturn usually averages on good land 6 seers per beegah, and if sold at Rs4 per seer would give the same profit as that obtainable from wheat. But under the present abnormally low market rate of opium, more than Rs3-8 per seer cannot be calculated on, and therefore the cultivation of wheat would, under the present circumstances, prove advantageous.

*Jaora.*—This place was visited by Colonel Martin in January last. His Highness the Nawab Mahomed Ismael Khan superintends all business matters himself, assisted by a council of four sirdars, Abdul Ali, Gulam Mahomed, Jialal, and Kanaiya Lal. The State, I regret to report, is in debt, but with care and attention to estimated expenditure, the amount might easily be paid off in a few years.

His Highness is well informed, a good horseman, and takes great interest in all field sports. The birth of his first legitimate son in February gave great satisfaction, and was the cause of much rejoicing throughout the State.

There is a case of long standing regarding the village of Supra, in the Malhargurh parganna. It was granted on istmurar tenure in A.D. 1830, by the late Nawab Ghans Mahomed to Raoji Phunsha, one of Holkar's kamdars. On the death of this jagirdar, some thirty years ago, Holkar confiscated the village, but continued to pay the tanka of the same to the Nawab. The present Chief for some time past has been desirous of resuming the village, and as it originally belonged to his territory, and was granted by his father, the escheat should naturally fall to him. The matter has been on several occasions brought to the notice of the Indore Durbar, but as yet, I regret to say, no satisfactory reply has been received.

The Rangrah Thakurs of Mulhargurh, some 23 in number, appear to be much dissatisfied with their position, and several of them during the winter came to Agar to state their grievance. They claim the position of tributary jagirdars, and wish to be considered as entitled to the privilege of having a fixed rent only levied from them. Their case was

fully enquired into some years ago, and it was then decided that they were mere farmers of revenue. Leases of two of their number having now expired, the Nawab was desirous of renewing them at a higher valuation. This the thakurs resented.

On a representation by the Political Agent the Nawab has consented to allow them to retain their villages on a rental of 25 per cent., less than that paid by the holders of the neighbouring villages; this appears fair and reasonable, and the thakurs should now, without demur, accept the terms offered them. Those whose leases have not expired, have no just grounds for complaint, and the tehsildar does not wish to interfere with them. They naturally, however, are deeply interested in seeing how those two are treated whose leases have expired, as ere long their turn for renewal of leases must also come. Though now holding no sunnud under British guarantee, as they are hereditary farmers, and belong to old families of good position, they are, I think, entitled to some consideration.

The case of the late Minister Huzrut Nur Khan, C.S.I., has been satisfactorily settled. The Nawab has resumed the three villages granted to the minister some few years ago, and in lieu has guaranteed to him and his descendants a sum of Rs500 salim shahi monthly, and has also remitted the tanka on the village of Banikheri which had been granted to him on istumrar tenure by the late Nawab.

A good school and dispensary are maintained at Jaora, and both are much used by the inhabitants of that city. The school, which is well attended, is under the management of Bishen Narain, head-master, who seems likely to do justice to it. Two of the boys educated there gained scholarship at the last examination at Indore.

*Rutlam.*—His Highness Rajah Runjit Singh, the present Chief, takes great interest in the affairs of his State, and daily holds court for several hours, patiently listening to, and adjudicating on, all complaints and cases brought to him. He is exceedingly anxious to govern well, and Rutlam promises to be one of the best managed States in Central India. Thakur Man Singh, of Sursan, also assists the Raja in State business.

A large tank on the outskirts of the city is being made by the Chief in memory of his late wife, to whom he was deeply attached. The expense of same will, it is computed, cost over a lakh of rupees; and when completed, it will be an exceedingly useful piece of work and a great boon to the inhabitants of the city.

The schools in Rutlam, of which there are 29 including 4 zenana ones, are well attended and cared for. The Rajah takes great interest in them himself, and is ably assisted by Mr. Herbert Sherring, Educational Superintendent, whose report of the Rutlam education for the past year is attached, from which it will be seen that one student passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University: 11 boys appeared for the Central India examination in December 1882, of whom 5 passed with credit. The general progress of the vernacular department has been satisfactory, and a Rurki Sub-Overseer's class has been started with a view of training students in Engineer's work. The Rajcoomar class, it is to be regretted, has progressed but slowly. A private tutor, however, has been appointed to attend the young thakurs at their houses.

The financial state of this chiefship is good, the Rajah being extremely prudent in expenditure and carefully supervising all sources of income. Owing, however, to the State having been fully assessed during the time it was under the management of the Superintendent, Mr. Shahmat Ali, Khan Bahadur, there is little room left for increase of land revenue. This year, owing to the fall in price of opium, some Rs70,000 remain unrecovered from the tehsils.

A question requiring early settlement is the amount of customs dues levied on behalf of this State and the neighbouring chiefship of Sailana. For many years it has been customary for one-third of all dues to be paid to Sailana, the remaining two-thirds being retained by Rutlam. Latterly, however, complaints have arisen regarding new customs duties being levied by Sailana, and on the other hand Rutlam is charged with non-payment of sundry amounts due to Sailana. Both States have been called on to furnish full reports, and on receipt of these the claims will be thoroughly investigated by a punchayet, and a settlement of the question arrived at.

*Sailana.*—His Highness Rajah Duli Singh, whose health has somewhat improved during the last year, has lately been interesting himself more in the affairs of his State.

Several improvements have been recently made in the vicinity of Sailana, roads having been constructed, and a good dispensary built, for the maintenance of which Rs100 monthly is paid from the State funds. It is well supplied with instruments and medicines, and the dispensary was a want which had long been needed.

The Rajah, who some years ago had to undergo an amputation of the leg and is therefore unable to ride or move about much in his district, is assisted in the management by the Kamdar Mohun Lal, who has for the last five years steadily worked with integrity and zeal in the interest of his master. He has a difficult position to fill, for he cannot at all times depend with confidence on the support of his Chief; and there are several persons who are interested in depreciating his character, and are constantly endeavouring to get him removed in order to suit the views of the junior Ranees and the ex-Kamdar who some years previously was removed for misconduct.

When Mohun Lal was first appointed, the State was found much in debt, but since he has been in the position of minister this has been much reduced, and within a few months' time the Chief should be free from all monetary embarrassments. The Rajah at times, however, is lavish in expenditure, and is not inclined to brook any interference on the part of the Kamdar towards limiting his personal expenses. Colonel Martin made a long stay at Sailana in January last, in order to give ample opportunity to any one to bring forward any real or imaginary grievances; but few were made, and those only of a trivial nature, which were duly enquired into and settled.

The Ranees, that is, the widows of the present Chief's father and grandfather, are anxious to be consulted in reference to all State affairs, and are dissatisfied in consequence of this not being done. They have been informed that any interference on their part will not be permitted, and that they should abstain from intrigue. They both possess ample funds for their maintenance, derivable from villages exclusively set

apart for them and with which the Kamdar is most scrupulous in not interfering.

The State of Sailana contains 69 villages, and the total income for the year is about ₹1,48,000. The total debt of the State at the end of the year was ₹18,000. All receipts are paid to, and disbursements made by, Seth Dheeraj, Ram Chabhal, bankers of Ratlam, and only a small balance for miscellaneous expenditure retained in the treasury at Sailana.

Colonel Martin advised that the Chief's personal expenditure should be limited to ₹10,000 per annum; but this amount the Rajah considers inadequate, and declines to restrict himself to. During his visit on pilgrimage to Allahabad last year, the sum of ₹20,000 was expended beyond that usually incurred.

*Sitamau.*—The Chief of this State, Bhowani Singh, has lately been on a visit to Allahabad and Gya. During his absence from his district, which lasted about two months, affairs were managed by his Kamdar, Jado Ram.

The State funds are in debt, but the engagements with the creditors are being maintained, and no fresh debt has been incurred. All claims should be liquidated within the course of the next six years. The Rajah has no heir, and is exceedingly anxious to have the privilege of adoption extended to him. This boon, however, not having been granted by treaty mediatized by the British Government, No. CCVIII, Vol. III, Aitchison's Treaties, it has been considered inadvisable to submit his request on this subject for the consideration of Government.

Some complaints were brought forward in the winter by some merchants of Sitaman regarding inattention to cases, but on these being duly represented to the Rajah, measures were adopted for their settlement.

*Gwalior Districts.*—Regarding the 21 pargannas of Gwalior, there is not much to bring to notice, as the report on them will be submitted by the Resident of that State.

Delay occurred in receipt of replies regarding two cases of theft which had been committed by some Moghias of the Mandsaur district; but on the matter being brought by me to the notice of the Sir Soubah of Malwa, he promptly made arrangements for their early transmission.

The transfer of Soubah Sakharam from Agar to Mandsaur occurred at the end of the year, and his place here has been filled by Bulwant Khande Rao, an intelligent official from the Gwalior district.

A large outturn of opium was realised from these pargannas, but the greater portion, I am informed, still remains undisposed of.

*Indore Pargannas.*—I regret to have to report great neglect of justice in all cases connected with the pargannas of the Indore territory. Orders issued through the wakil for replies or surrender of criminals are often totally disregarded, or evasive answers furnished by the district officials, especially of the Mehidpur and Rampura pargannas. Many cases have been pending for years, and settlement of these cannot be arrived at until these officials are compelled to be more prompt in the transaction of business. This matter will shortly be brought prominently to the notice of His Highness Maharajah Holkar, when I trust some steps will speedily be taken to remedy this objectionable state of affairs.

*Guaranteed Thakurs.*—There is little to bring to notice regarding them, as their affairs have been going on quietly during the past year.

Rao Hamir Singh of Narwar died in April 1882, and was succeeded by his son Ragoonath Singh, a lad of nineteen years of age, who, though educated at his home, is exceedingly intelligent and well informed. He manages his affairs well, and his jagir of three villages gives no trouble.

The Thakur of Mandwal is in debt to the extent of about one lakh. With the sanction of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India his affairs were taken in hand in February last, as without British assistance no hope of any settlement was to be expected. The thakur holds the town of Mandwal in istumrar from Jaora. Out of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  villages he received from Pant Piploda, 2 are given to the Thakurs of Surwan and Chapanair, the remaining  $2\frac{1}{2}$  villages have been leased for a period of twelve years to Poonum Chand Deep Chand of Jaora in liquidation of the debts.

	R	R
His total income amounts to S. S. rupees annually .	...	20,700
Payment made on account of Tanka . . . . .	4,754	...
Personal expenditure . . . . .	2,340	...
State ditto . . . . .	500	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,594
Leaving a balance of . . . . .	...	13,106

to be applied towards payment of debts.

*Pant Piploda.*—Under this thakurat there are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  villages. The Khandekars get a tribute of ₹11,142 Hali and ₹618-8-0 salim shahi per annum. This amount is equally divided between Gopal Rao Narain and Janardan Wasudeo. Arrangement has this year been made for the repayment of debts incurred by Gopal Rao Narain. Total debts amount to ₹20,000. ₹4,000 of this will be paid off in 1883-84, and the remainder in about ten years, at ₹200 per annum: his yearly personal expenditure being limited to ₹3,600. The  $9\frac{1}{2}$  villages above alluded to are divided among two Thakurs,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to the Thakur of Mandawal and 5 to that of Piploda.

The Dewan of Lalgurh, whose affairs were formerly much involved, has, I am glad to report, by careful expenditure and economy now cleared himself of all debt.

The Rao of Bhatkheri, a native gentleman of good family, who holds lands from Holkar on a British guarantee granted under signature of Captain McDonald, one of Sir John Malcolm's assistants, is anxious that his sunnud should be entered in the Book of Treaties. The case has been brought to the notice of Government, and it is to be hoped that on the publication of the revised edition of Treaties, his with that of others will be duly entered.

A report on the case of the Thakur of Piplia, who holds jagir from Gwalior, was submitted to Government in January last. The Gwalior Durbar is desirous of having the sunnud removed from the Book of Treaties, as they maintain that the treaty held by the thakur is a forged one. Final orders on this case have not yet been received.

*Neemuch.*—The report of the Cantonment Magistrate has already been submitted.



A serious case of house burglary in the cantonment bazar was attempted by a gang of professional thieves, and in the course of their arrest the police inspector was severely wounded. Four men were tried, and, being found guilty, were sentenced to eight and six years' imprisonment. Some 6 other persons were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in or conniving at the deed, but were liberated as on their trial the evidence against them was far from conclusive.

A question has arisen between the military authorities at Neemuch and the Gwalior Durbar regarding the exchange of a piece of land of about 100 acres in area beyond cantonment limits, which has been for the last twenty years used by the cavalry as a parade-ground. The land is much of it hard and of very poor soil, and therefore only to a small degree fit for cultivation. It was therefore of little use to the zemindars, who till recently, without complaint, permitted the cavalry to make use of it.

The Gwalior Durbar, however, having raised its assessment, the zemindars have urged their claim to bring this parade-ground under cultivation. Hence it has become necessary to give a *quid pro quo* which should be convenient for both parties, as there is a piece of cultivated land about 80 acres in extent close to the city of Neemuch, which is much coveted by the inhabitants of that place, and which would satisfy their demand if granted in exchange. Hitherto the difficulty has been on account of the loss of revenue which would thereby ensue to the cantonment fund, and the fear of claim for compensation which the cultivators now residing within cantonment limits might bring against the British Government. The latter point might, I think, be satisfactorily obviated by obtaining an agreement from the Gwalior Durbar that the rent of all land now surrendered should be maintained hereafter at the same rate as that now levied by the British Government, and by this means the object of both parties could be obtained.

The matter of payment for rent of some land near the Neemuch railway station, temporarily occupied for the last two years by the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, was enquired into and satisfactorily settled.

The railway works of the Ujjain extension have progressed rapidly during the past twelve months under the able supervision of Mr. P. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer. During the cold season, when there was but little water in the Sipra river, a temporary earthen bridge was run up, rails were laid from the present station to the east bank, and material trains daily crossed the river. It is hoped by November next the line will be open for traffic as far as the Dewa's gate of the city, where a new station has already been commenced. The boon to the public will be very great and much appreciated by all the inhabitants of this part of Malwa, who now often experience great inconvenience in having to cross the Sipra when in flood before they can reach the railway.

Feeder roads from the district to Hurkia Khal and Mulhargurh station have been made by the Public Works Department, and others are under consideration. The advantages of these feeder roads, if unaccompanied by a customs post, are of great importance to the zemindars, enabling them to take their goods by cart to the different stations at all seasons of the year. At present, however, several of the chiefs seem to consider that one of the principal benefits they derive from the railway

is the increase of customs revenue levied on goods passing through their districts.

*Public Works.*—The main road between the city of Agar and Ujjain has been partially metalled during the past year, and several of the culverts and causeways completed. A good deal of work in consolidating the metal still remains to be completed before the road can be considered in a satisfactory state. The black soil over which in many places it passes necessitating great delay, and requiring an extra amount of metal.

The erection of a new telegraph bungalow at Ujjain, near the Dewas gate, has been commenced, and sanction accorded for a new dāk bungalow adjoining the site of the proposed railway station. Land for both of these buildings has been granted by His Highness Maharajah Scindia.

*Education.*—Information on this head will be found in Appendix G. The schools at Jaora and Rutlam have already been alluded to, and several other minor ones exist in the districts.

At Agar the regimental school is much used by the children of the residents of the cantonment bazar. If to that a Rajcoomar class could be added in which the sons of the thakurs of the neighbourhood could be instructed, it would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated. At present many of the thakurs, through fear of expense, hesitate to send their sons to Indore, but express their willingness to allow them to attend a class if established at Agar.

*Postal.*—The postal arrangements throughout the district have been satisfactorily carried on. No robberies of mails or attacks on the runner, have been reported. One of the sub-postmasters from Susnair and a money-order clerk at Rutlam were arrested on charges of embezzlement of Government money, and being found guilty were sentenced to imprisonment.

*Dispensaries.*—There are five of these institutions within the limit of this Agency, viz., Agar, Ujjain, Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana. They were all inspected during the year by the Political Agent, as well as by the medical officer, Dr. Keegan, and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Some of the thakurs of the district entertain hakeems in their service, and it would be advisable if these men could be instructed in vaccination, so as to introduce the system more thoroughly in the villages. At present only a very small percentage of the inhabitants of Western Malwa are able to avail themselves of the services of a vaccinator.

*Boundaries.*—Seventeen cases were settled by Lieutenant Meade, Boundary settlement officer, during the past year; of these 13 were accepted by the contending parties, but appeals against 4 have been submitted for the orders of the Agent, Governor General.

At the end of the year 69 cases were awaiting settlement. The number, I regret to say, is on the increase, and unless more cases can be disposed of during the coming cold season than has hitherto been done, many boundary rows between the different States must necessarily occur.

*Fairs.*—The annual fair of Baijnath, which was formerly held at Agar, took place in April, and proved a great success. A much larger number of cattle than usual were brought for sale, and the increase in the number of horses showed a great improvement. Two thousand and seven hundred

head of cattle, valued at Rs18,000 were sold, and Rs50,000 worth of other goods changed hands. Over 400 horses and ponies were shown at the Exhibition, and Rs500 were distributed by the Agent, Governor General, in prizes to the best of each class. This fair has increased much during the last two years, owing to the great interest taken in it by my predecessor and Rissaldar Major Gopal Singh of the Central India Horse. It is now resorted to by all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood for several miles round. Merchants from Ujjain, Indore, and many other towns, bring large amount of goods for sale; and many remounts were purchased, both by the Central India Horse and by Holkar Cavalry at Indore.

*Irrigation.*—With reference to the subject of irrigation works alluded to in letter No. 15571, dated Simla, 9th June 1883, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, I have to report that as regards the States situated within the limits of this Agency, much attention hitherto has not been given to the subject. The reasons for this are as follow:—

*1st.*—As mentioned by Sir Lepel Griffin in his letter to Government, No. 4 R.-139 of 1882, the districts of Jaora and Rutlam have hitherto never been seriously affected by famine; and the same remark applies to Sailana, Sitaman and the other chiefships within this Agency.

*2ndly.*—In this part of the country money sunk in land is chiefly laid out in making wells or tanks, for from them irrigation of opium crops can most conveniently be carried on; and as opium is the most important source of revenue, it is but natural that the greatest share of attention should be paid to it.

*3rdly.*—The streams in Malwa would be available for irrigation during the rainy season only, a time when water is seldom required. In the winter months they usually dry up, or become so insignificant, that it would be useless expending much money on them. Their beds also are so much below the level of the surrounding country that, without a heavy and costly outlay, it would be impossible to utilise the water.

The subject, however, will be prominently brought to the notice of the durbars, and where any rivers will permit, advantages of irrigation from them will be pointed out.

*Telegraphs.*—A telegraph wire is urgently needed to connect the military cantonment of Agar with the telegraph stations either of Ujjain, 42 miles distant, or Shajapur, on the Agra and Bombay road, 30 miles from Agar. All messages have now to be sent by post, and as that usually reaches Ujjain at night, a message cannot be forwarded till the following morning, twenty-four hours after its despatch from Agar. The cost of such a short length of line would not amount to a large sum, and the boon to the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, not to mention the necessity on military grounds, would be immense. If the line was once opened, I feel confident it would ere long repay its working expenses, as much work would be brought to the Agar office from the Jhallawar and other districts, where the inhabitants are now in a great measure debarred from the advantages of telegraphic communication.

*Civil Justice.*—Appendix A gives full information on this subject. Sixty-five suits were brought forward for decision during the year, of which 56 were satisfactorily settled, leaving 9 only for future disposal. Most of the cases were brought by inhabitants of the Agar cantonment bazaar.

*Criminal Justice.*—The details on this head are shown in Appendix B. It is satisfactory to note that crime of a heinous nature has been less than usual. There were 16 criminal cases, of which 14 were disposed of. One person only was sentenced to death, a bunniah of the Sailana district, who had cruelly murdered his servant girl. The remainder of the cases were for theft or other miscellaneous charges. No serious case of dacoity or highway robbery was reported. In alluding to the criminal offences, I do not include those occurring in the Indore or Gwalior pargannas. Information of dacoities, &c., from those districts is by no means as regularly sent to this office as it should be, and I am often unable to obtain early and accurate reports regarding them. Criminal returns of these pargannas will probably be noted in the reports submitted by the political officers of these States.

*Studs.*—There are four stallions maintained at Agar, two stud breds and two Arabs, whose services are much sought after by the zemindars of the district. One hundred and eighty mares were covered during the last season, and many promising young colts and fillies are to be found in the villages of the neighbourhood. The introduction of some good Arab pony stallions in the district would, I consider, be most advantageous. In every village several pony mares are to be seen, but of a very inferior stamp and not worth purchasing for baggage animals. If five or six good stallions were introduced, the improvement in the breed would shortly be apparent, and many animals fit for transport purposes might be procurable when required.

*Military.*—A separate report on the Central India Horse is herewith submitted. The health of both corps has been good; recruits plentiful and of a good stamp; 100 remounts were purchased at an average of Rs230 each. Both corps changed stations in November, and were shortly afterwards inspected by His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief. Five European officers joined the force and two left. A detachment of the corps under Ressaldar Major Isri Pershad was employed from January to April in quelling disturbances in the Bhil country. Several of the party did excellent work and assisted in capturing some of the leaders of the outbreak. The Ressaldar Major's good services will be hereafter specially brought to the notice of Government in connection with this duty.

The 1st Regiment suffered a severe loss in the death of Jemadar Fahim Khan, who succumbed to fever contracted whilst on service in the Bhil country.

The following returns are appended :—

- I.—Civil Justice.
- II.—Criminal Justice.
- III.—Attendance of Witnesses.
- IV.—Police.
- V.—Jail.

- VI.—Revenue.
- VII.—Education, including a report on Rutlam schools.
- VIII.—Public Works (Local Funds).
- IX.—Post Office.
- X.—Military.
- XI.—Dispensary.

M. H. BULLER, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
*Political Agent, Western Malwa.*

Dated 16th June 1883.

From—HERBERT SHERRING, Esq., Superintendent of Rutlam State,  
 To—HIS HIGHNESS RUNGEET SINGH, Maharajah of Rutlam.

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the report of the State education of Rutlam for the year 1882-83.

The English Department has improved greatly during the year. Two students appeared in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University for December 1882; of these one passed in the second division; the other failed in two subjects, but passed in History, Geography, and Vernacular. The papers set in this examination were unusually difficult, only 43 per cent. of the examinees passing.

For the Central India examinations of December 1882, 11 boys appeared. They gained a total of 1,540 marks out of a maximum of 4,400, or 35 per cent. Of these 5 passed, 1 in the second division of the first class, taking the Geography scholarship and standing second in the entire result, 4 in the third class, 2 in the first division, 2 in the second, 1 of whom made the greatest total in all the subjects, took the History scholarship, and stood second in the entire result.

Taking the subjects in detail—

11	boys	passed in English.
8	ditto	History and Geography.
3	ditto	Mathematics.
10	ditto	Vernacular.

[Pass marks in English, History, Geography, and Mathematics=30 per cent., in Vernacular =20].

In these annual examinations the Rutlam central college has never before taken so high a place.

The Rajcoomar class has progressed but slowly. A private tutor now attends the Chiefs in their houses to superintend their English as well as Vernacular studies.

The general progress of the Vernacular departments has been satisfactory. The number of students on the rolls and the average daily attendance have increased. There has been no change of any importance during the year.

The Persian and Sanskrit departments have made marked improvement. Moulvie Abdul Huq, the Persian head-master, has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

The popularity of the Hindi department has increased. In accordance with the express desire of its students, a Roorkee sub-overseering class has been formed. Pandit Gango Sahib, the head-master, merits all praise for his exertions.

The annual examination of the Vernacular departments was held in December 1882, and the Board of Examiners expressed themselves quite satisfied with the work performed by the teachers and the progress made by their pupils.

The 16 village schools, the 6 schools in the jagirdar's villages, the 13 private schools in the different mohullas, and the 4 zenana schools, of which 2 are in Rutlam and 2 in the district, were inspected as usual. During the last year 6 girls passed the ordinary examination in Arithmetic, Reading, and Writing. In the Halkabundi schools the usual course in arithmetic, reading, and writing, was extended to include History and some other subjects.

The accompanying return shows the number of students attending the Rutlam Central College, the Halkabundi, zenana, jagirdar, private, and branch schools.

Forwarded with Appendix VII, on education in the Annual Report of 1882-83, of the Western Malwa Agency.

H. M. BULLER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Political Agent, Western Malwa.*

*Return for the year 1882-83.*

		NUMBERS ON THE ROLLS.	
		Boys.	Girls.
Rutlam Central College	. . . . .	...	...
English Department	. . . . .	86	...
Persian ditto	. . . . .	80	...
Sanskrit ditto	. . . . .	41	...
Hindi ditto	. . . . .	171	...
TOTAL FOR THE RUTLAM CENTRAL COLLEGE	.	378	...
Halkabundi schools	. . . . .	513	...
Zenana ditto	. . . . .	...	80
Jagirdar ditto	. . . . .	107	...
Private and Branch schools	. . . . .	525	25
TOTAL FOR THE RUTLAM STATE.	.	1,523	105
GRAND TOTAL	. . . . .	1,628	

HERBER SHERRING,  
*Superintendent of Education, Rutlam State.*

## APPENDIX G.

## BHOPAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 1357, dated 22nd September 1883.

From—MAJOR JOHN BIDDULPH, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—The Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Bhopawar and Manpur Agencies for the year 1882-83.

The amalgamation of the two Agencies took place on my coming to Central India. I received over charge of the Bhil Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, and of the Deputy Bhil Agency from Pandit Sarup Narain, at the end of December, so that my connection with the two Agencies only existed during the last quarter of the year under review. The head-quarters of the amalgamated Agencies have been temporarily located at Sirdarpore. The command of the Malwa Bhil Corps has been separated from the charge of the Agency.

*Political.*—The most important political event of the year was the Bhil rising in the Ali-Rajpore State that occurred within a few days of my assuming charge. The occurrence was most unexpected, as no warning of it was given by the State officials. It is now known that the outbreak was planned many months before it took place, and its preparation was generally known in the State. The mainspring of the rebellion appears to have been the discontent of Jeet Sing, the Phulmal Thakur, at the selection of Waje Sing to the chiefship in succession to the late Maharana Roop Deo. In the turbulent Mekrani colony located in Rajpore, he found ready allies. In the course of the recent trials, it has come to light that several months before the death of the late Maharana a conspiracy against the State authority existed among the Mekranis, who resented the loss of their former influence. The disloyalty of the thakur gave them the opportunity they required, while in their combination he found a weapon ready to his hand.

By their assistance, and by taking advantage of the general discontent existing among the Bhils, the thakur was able to initiate what might have proved a difficult state of things to deal with. Chitu Patel of Sorwa, and Bhowan Turvee of Tokia Jherun, assumed the leadership of the Bhils. The towns of Nanpore, Chaktala, and Bhabra, were plundered, and Rajpore itself threatened before it was discovered that the affair was more than one of simple dacoity. Considerable loss of property was sustained chiefly by the bunia class, but only two lives were lost in the whole rising and 7 persons badly wounded.

The Mekrani leader, by name Dad Mohamed, being a man of much energy, seems to have openly usurped the direction of affairs after the threatening of Rajpore. He summoned to his assistance Mekranis from Khandesh, Chota Oodeypore, Baroda, and Guzerat, and some are said to have come from Mekran to assist the rising. In order to induce

men to join him, he made them believe that the recent wars in Afghanistan and Egypt had greatly diminished the number of men at the disposal of the British Government. Fortunately this man was killed at the very first movement made by the troops. The other Mekrani leader, by name Alla Rasan, was deterred from action by serious illness at the critical moment.

Enquiry showed that blame was attachable to the Dewan Rai Bahadur Venkat Ram, who had neglected the State, and allowed everything to fall into the hands of the Naib Dewan Appajee Ramakant, a man who was totally unfitted for the position in which he had been placed. Both of these men, though aware that mischief was in preparation, kept my predecessor and myself in ignorance of the fact, and persisted to the last in representing the matter as a dacoity. It was not till I reached Rajpore that I became aware of the true state of things.

On my arrival in Rajpore, I suspended the dewan and naib dewan, and summoned to my assistance Khan Bahadur Mahomed Najjuff Khan, the Dewan of Barwani, whose knowledge of the Ali Rajpore State, of which he had formerly been dewan, proved of much use. The young thakur, Kobeir Sing, of Bori, in the Jhabua State, also volunteered his services, and rendered valuable aid. My first attempts were directed to obtaining a meeting with the Bhil leaders, in order to give them an opportunity of stating their grievances. I was not aware till lately of the important part played by the Thakur Jeet Sing and the Mekranis, who carefully kept themselves in the back ground, allowing everything to be done in the name of the Bhil patels. After some delay, the rebel leaders consented to meet Khan Bahadur Mahomed Najjuff Khan and the Thakur of Bori at a place 6 miles from Rajpore. At the place of meeting several thousand Bhils and 60 or 70 Mekranis appeared in arms. After remaining among them for twenty-four hours, the Khan and the Thakur returned to Rajpore, having been unable to effect anything. The Bheels appeared willing to come in and state their grievances to me, but were over-ruled by the Mekranis, who finally broke up the meeting by a false alarm that troops were coming, thereby exposing the lives of the Khan and Thakur to great danger.

On the following day, I moved out with 36 sabres of the Central India Horse and 63 bayonets of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Eleven miles from Rajpore, we found the Mekrani Contingent strongly posted in thick jungle at the mouth of the Sorwa Pass. Only a small number of Bhils were present at the time, the greater number having dispersed to their homes for food. A brief skirmish ensued, in which the Mekrani leader, Dad Mohamed, was killed, and his men driven into the pass. A sowar of the Central India Horse was shot dead in the fight.

The fall of the rebel leader caused the rebellion to collapse at once, there being nobody else capable of taking the lead. His fall occurred at a fortunate moment, as numbers of Mekranis in small parties of 8 or 10 from neighbouring States were daily joining the rebels at this time. Many of them turned back on hearing of his death when within a few miles of the place.

The Thakur Jeet Sing, though able and willing enough to plot, proved perfectly incompetent to take the lead when the moment for action came.



At a durbar held in Rajpore by the Agent, Governor General, on the 16th February, a general amnesty was proclaimed to the people who had taken part in the rising. From it were excluded Jeet Sing. Thakur of Phoolmal, Chitu, Bhowan, all men who had been guilty of murder in the rising, and all Mekranis who had taken a part in it. For the apprehension of Chitu and Bhowan rewards of ₹1,000 and ₹500 respectively were offered. On account of the serious aspect of affairs, the whole of the Malwa Bhil Corps and a troop of the Central India Horse had been ordered to Ali Rajpore. Two hundred and fifty men of the Bombay Grenadiers from Mhow and a hundred men of the 17th Native Infantry from Indore, were brought to Sirdarpore. Of them 100 of the Bombay Grenadiers were brought on to Rajpore. Two mountain guns ordered up from Poona were brought as far as

\* A detachment of Rewah Kanta police under Mr. Holland, Assistant Superintendent of the Panch Mahals police, entered the State from Dhond on the 7th February 1883, and gave much assistance in restoring order in the northern part of the State.

Dhar, but their presence being no longer required they were sent back from that place.\* No further resistance being offered, the task of capturing the men, whose apprehension was required, was entrusted to Captain Bignell of the Malwa Bhil Corps, and Res-saldar Major Isri Pershad of the Central India Horse.

The complaints of the Bhils were chiefly directed against the State patwaris and the kallals, or liquor contractors. Owing to the neglect of the higher officials, the patwaris, instead of confining themselves to their duties as village accountants, had been allowed to fix the assessments of land revenue, and had been guilty of considerable extortion in doing so.

Inquiry has shown that the land revenue in Ali Rajpore had long been in an unsatisfactory state. On the State being first brought under superintendence in 1869, the whole revenue system was changed. The new assessment made on the land appears to have been too high, considering the poor quality of the land in Ali-Rajpore. The receipts under this head reached their highest point in the year 1870-71, the second year of the assessment under the new system. From that year the receipts from land revenue have steadily diminished.

In the two famine years, 1877 and 1878, nothing was done to help the cultivators; numbers died, over 2,000 families emigrated to Barwani and other States, and those that remained were reduced to a condition of great poverty. The cultivating class have never recovered from these bad years. Subsequent assessments, which under ordinary circumstances might have been borne, came upon them therefore with crushing severity. No more convincing proof of their present poverty can be found than in the scarcity of plough cattle owned by the cultivating class. The first and heaviest tax on the produce of their land is for the hire of plough cattle from bunnias.

In order to make good a falling revenue, a number of small taxes were imposed on trivial articles, such as mats, brooms, hand-baskets, &c., whereby a great amount of irritation was caused for the sake of trifling receipts. Complaints also were brought forward of unjust assessments, that is to say, of the land tax being levied from men on account of land which they did not cultivate, and heads of villages were forced to make good deficiencies of land revenue caused by emigration.

The kallals had also been guilty of much extortion. Under the old system, before the State was taken under superintendence, there was no restriction existing on the private distilling of liquor. The State gave liquor contracts for a few larger centres, while owners of jagirs and inâmi lands were allowed to make what profit they pleased within their own limits. All this was put a stop to on the State being taken under superintendence, and a stringent abkari system introduced throughout the whole State. The absence of supervision by higher officials threw great power into the kallal's hands, and their sepoy were found to have been guilty of much cruelty and oppression in collecting their debts. The mowha tree grows in great abundance in Ali Rajpore. The fruit forms an important article of food to the poorest class of the Bhils, and is exported in great quantities to Bombay for transmission to China and Europe.

It is naturally difficult to make the Bhils understand that the produce of the trees which have been free to their forefathers for generations should be suddenly converted into State property.

Another notable grievance was the non-payment of the pateli huks. These huks, consisting of a percentage on the land revenue, were instituted by Captain Cadell on the State being taken under superintendence in 1869, for the purpose of compensating the patels for losses suffered by them on the introduction of the new revenue system. For the first three years their percentages were regularly paid to the patels, but since the year 1871-72 the payments were allowed to fall into arrears, so that at the time of the rising a sum of R16,305-0-9, not including the percentages due for the year just closed, remained unpaid.

The task of hunting down the fugitive leaders was skilfully carried out. The jungles in which they were hiding skirt the boundary of Banswara under the Rajputana Agency, and the Khandesh and Panch Mahal jurisdiction under the Bombay Government, thereby giving the outlaws great facilities for eluding capture when hard-pressed. Captain Bignell's arrangements were, however, so good that by the end of March he had taken several of Chitu's companions, his horse, his family, and all his possessions, except his arms. Chitu lost heart and gave himself up to the Rewa Kanta police on the 14th April.

The Thakur of Phoolmal left the neighbourhood of Ali Rajpore at an earlier date, and sought refuge in the Native States under the Bombay Government, where he has till now succeeded in eluding capture.

The other Bhil leader, Bhowan, was captured by Captain Bignell on the 14th June.

The Thakurat of Phoolmal has been confiscated for the benefit of the Ali Rajpore State, thus making some reparation for the mischief done by the ex-thakur. The Phoolmal land is of richer quality than any other in Ali Rajpore, and it is known that Jeet Sing drew large sums from it. Of late years it has been greatly over-assessed, which has driven away a great number of cultivators. It is satisfactory to know that the change of rule has already induced many of them to return.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the rising was put down with so little bloodshed.

In other respects the peace of the Agency has not been disturbed.

In the beginning of the year under report, the Mandloi of Bakhtgarh was invested with full authority, having arrived at the age of 22 years.

In January the Bhunia of Neemkhera was invested with full authority, having arrived at the age of 21 years.

Government was also addressed with a view of giving over full authority to the young Thakur of Muthwar, who has reached the age of 21 years. Since the end of the year sanction of Government has been received.

*Health.*—The general health of the population has been good, but fever was more prevalent than usual in the months of December and January.

*Crops.*—The crops have been up to the average, with the exception of the maize and jowari, which in some places failed totally, and in all places suffered considerably. This being the second successive year in which these crops have suffered, there exists considerable scarcity among the Bhils of Maunpore along the Ghauts and in the eastern part of the Agency. Measures have been adopted for their relief, and there is no fear of any serious scarcity.

The continued depression in the price of opium has caused considerable loss to cultivators, landlords, and traders. The latter have been the greatest sufferers, and several bankruptcies have been reported. Many cultivators have expressed to me their intention of giving up the cultivation of opium altogether, and placing their land under wheat.

*Judicial.*—The judicial work of the Agency has been as follows :—

*Civil.*—Fifty-five suits, involving a total value of Rs1,490-3-10, were disposed of in the Deputy Bhil Agent's court during the year. Three remained pending at the close of the year.

Twenty-two suits, involving a total value of Rs363-1-9, were disposed of in the Deputy Road Superintendent's court during the year. None were pending at the close of the year.

*Criminal.*—The subjoined table shows the returns of criminal cases settled in the Bhil Agent, Deputy Bhil Agent, and Deputy Road Superintendent's courts during the year :—

OFFENCE.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
Murder and attempted murder . . . . .	5	6	5	1	...	5	...	One transferred.
Culpable homicide . . . . .	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	
Dacoity . . . . .	3	11	5	6	1	4	...	
Highway robbery . . . . .	7	10	5	5	...	1	4	
Cattle theft . . . . .	19	29	13	15	...	10	3	
Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	90	123	97	31	...	38	59	One died before sentence was passed.
TOTAL . . . . .	126	186	126	58	1	59	66	

## ROADS, BOMBAY AND AGRA.

*Road.*—The traffic that passed over the Bombay and Agra road during the year was as follows :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
Opium . . . . .	690	2,07,000	...	...	690	2,07,000	
English manufactures . . . . .	15	1,500	60	6,000	75	7,500	
Country ditto . . . . .	660	11,040	1,335	60,075	1,995	71,115	
Raw cotton . . . . .	1,275	20,400	1,170	18,720	2,445	39,120	
Brass and copper vessels . . . . .	240	9,600	900	49,500	1,140	60,100	
Sulphur . . . . .	75	750	...	...	75	750	
Coin . . . . .	...	45,000	...	...	...	45,000	
Matches and other fireworks . . . . .	810	13,440	...	...	810	13,440	
Lead . . . . .	60	480	...	...	60	480	
Groceries . . . . .	19,140	1,20,619	10,605	95,105	29,745	2,05,814	
Timber . . . . .	19,650	19,650	129	120	19,779	19,779	
Grain . . . . .	10,270	20,267	5,730	10,580	16,000	30,937	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>52,885</b>	<b>4,69,736</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>2,21,299</b>	<b>72,814</b>	<b>6,91,035</b>	

The opium dues amounted to R5,401-2-0, showing an increase on the receipts of the previous year. A distribution of the dues, at the rate of R25 a share, has been made to the States concerned, the first distribution that has been possible since 1878-79.

## MALWA AND GUZERAT ROAD.

The traffic for the past year is shown in the following table :—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL.		
	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	TOTAL.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	TOTAL.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	TOTAL.
Opium . . . . .	2	...	2	5	...	5	7	...	7
English manufactures . . . . .	3	9	12	20	265	285	23	274	297
Country ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw cotton . . . . .	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27
Brass and copper vessels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches and fireworks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groceries . . . . .	1,483	685	2,168	816	164	980	2,299	849	3,148
Timber . . . . .	1,048	...	1,048	1	...	1	1,049	...	1,049
Grain . . . . .	1,227	3,960	5,187	906	1,053	1,969	2,133	5,013	7,146
Mowha fruits . . . . .	270	5,587	5,857	6	4	10	276	5,591	5,867
Tobacco . . . . .	106	183	289	1	...	1	107	183	290
Miscellaneous . . . . .	64	278	342	47	343	390	111	621	732
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,204</b>	<b>10,702</b>	<b>14,906</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>12,531</b>	<b>18,563</b>

After paying the expense of collection, the total dues amounted to R8,229, which made each share worth R57-15-2.

The disturbances in January and February caused a temporary stoppage of traffic and diminution of receipts.

*Jhabua Road.*—The total dues collected during the year amounted to R640-1-6, after paying cost of collection. The cause of decrease of traffic on this road was the same as on the Malwa-Guzerat road.

## DHAR AND SIRDARPORE ROAD.

The new road under construction between Dhar and Sirdarpore is not yet finished. Seven miles of the earthwork was completed by 1st April last.

*Telegraph.*—No addition was made during the year to the lines of telegraph already existing. The office at Dhar receives a small number of messages for transmission, averaging about three a day.

*Funds.*—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are as follows:—

- I.—Agency Road Fund.
- II.—Maunpore Road Fund.
- III.—Maunpore School Fund.

Their receipts and expenditure are as follow:—

Cr.		Agency Road Fund.		Dr.	
Cash Balance in Treasury.	R a. p. 10,191 12 9	Expenditure during year.	R a. p. 6,292 13 10		
Government Securities	42,000 0 0	Balance on 1st April 1883.			
Balance on 1st April 1882	52,191 12 9				
Receipts during year	15,943 8 3	Government Securities.	R a. p. 42,000 0 0		
		Opium dues available for distribution	1,767 2 0		
		Balance credit	18,075 5 2		
TOTAL	68,135 5 0	TOTAL	61,842 7 2		
			68,135 5 0		

Cr.		Maunpore Road Fund.		Dr.	
Balance on 1st April 1882	R a. p. 322 0 4	Expenditure during the year	R a. p. 148 4 10		
Receipts during the year	141 2 0	Balance on 31st March 1883	314 13 6		
TOTAL	463 2 4	TOTAL	463 2 4		

Cr.		Maunpore School Fund.		Dr.	
Balance on 1st April 1882.	R a. p. 249 12 0	Expenditure during the year	R a. p. 163 12 6		
Receipts during the year	166 14 4	Balance on 31st March 1883	252 14 7		
TOTAL	416 11 1	TOTAL	416 11 1		

*Agency Treasurer.*—Considerable inconvenience was caused by the failure in November of the firm of Chogmull Nathmull, who acted as treasurers for both Agencies at Sirdarpore and Maunpore. All money due to Government has been recovered, and in time a considerable share of what is due to private creditors will be realised. No assignable cause for the failure appears to exist. The firm of Vinayek Rao Kibia has taken up the office of treasurer at Maunpore, and Dowlatram Chunnial, a banker of Rajgurn, is now acting as treasurer at Sirdarpore.

*Boundary disputes.*—No boundary disputes have been settled during the year. Six new cases have been filed. There are now 140 disputes awaiting settlement in this Agency.

## CHAPTER II.

## MAUNPORE PARGANNA.

## BRITISH.

The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follow :—

REVENUE.	1881-82.	1882-83.	EXPENDITURE.	1881-82	1882-83.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue . . . . .	5,699	5,334	Land Revenue . . . . .	1,160	1,184
Sayer and Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,274	3,392	Public Works . . . . .	2,833	2,744
Abkari . . . . .	2,041	2,234	Law and Justice . . . . .	1,230	1,289
Stamps . . . . .	610	491	Education . . . . .	976	1,030
Law and Justice . . . . .	135	203	Forest Establishment . . . . .	673	694
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	72	...
TOTAL . . . . .	12,760	11,654	TOTAL . . . . .	6,944	6,941
Cash Balance from preceding year . . . . .	3,811	2,627	Remittance to Indore . . . . .	7,000	5,737
			Cash Balance at end of year . . . . .	2,627	1,603
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	16,571	14,281	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	16,571	14,281

The figures show a falling off in the total receipts as compared with the preceding year, but not as compared with the year 1880-81. The decrease is accounted for as follows:—

Owing to the failure of the kharif crop for the second year in succession, ₹366 of land revenue remain in arrears.

There was falling off in the forest revenue owing to a decrease in the demand for teak bullies.

Rupees 200 remains to be realised on account of the Bargaon Bir from the Commissariat Department, to whom it was leased.

Owing to a decrease of litigation there was a considerable falling off in the sale of Court-fees stamps.

Under the head of Public Works ₹452 were spent on repairs of buildings, ₹652 on roads, and ₹1,641 on the construction of wells. The subjoined statement shows the income derived from the yearly grant for this purpose, which commenced in 1875-76. It will be observed that in seven years 23 new wells have been constructed at a total outlay of ₹11,880, watering 99 begahs 14 biswas of land, and bringing in an income of nearly ₹500 yearly. The cost of construction includes ₹783 on account of a well which had to be abandoned on account of no water being found; and ₹497 expended on three wells which are not yet completed and at present give no return.



As already mentioned, there is some distress among the Bhils owing to the loss of their jowari and maize crops.

*General Health.*—The health of the parganna has been good during the year; 2,907 patients were treated at the Maunpore dispensary. One hundred and twenty-nine children were vaccinated.

*Education.*—The subjoined table shows the school attendance for the year.

	Number of Schools.		Average Attendance.		Cost,	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					R a. p.	R a. p.
Maunpore . . . . .	1	1	58	57.5	1,241 14 3	1,187 15 6
Sirpur . . . . .	1	1	6	5		
Khurdi . . . . .	1	1	12.9	13.5		
Kolani . . . . .	1	1	13.5	4.5		
TOTAL . . . . .	4	4	90.4	80.5	1,241 14 3	1,187 15 6

Two boys from the Maunpore school passed the second class examination at the Indore College.

*Judicial.*—The judicial statistics are shown in the following tabular statements:—

*Civil.*

YEAR.	Suits remaining at close of 1881-82.	Suits filed during 1882-83.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1882-83.	Total value of suits.	Average cost of Suits.
						R a. p.	R a. p.
1882-83 . . . . .	3	54	57	54	3	1,240 3 10	2 1 9

*Criminal.*

Nature of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Persons implicated.
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . . .	17	24
Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	51	71
TOTAL . . . . .	68	95

Of the number convicted, 34 were fined and 31 were imprisoned.



# CHAPTER III.

## NATIVE STATES.

### DHAR.

The financial results of the year Fuslee 1289 are reported as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	EXPENDITURE.	1892-93.
	₹		₹
Land Revenue . . . . .	5,09,334	Khasgi . . . . .	2,19,521
Customs . . . . .	94,171	Revenue Establishment . . . . .	1,12,330
Law and Justice . . . . .	7,487	Refunds . . . . .	2,778
Tributes . . . . .	87,097	Treaties and Engagements . . . . .	12,129
Stamps . . . . .	17,628	Religious and Charitable . . . . .	77,322
Municipality . . . . .	16,222	Public Works . . . . .	75,594
Printing Press . . . . .	1,119	Municipality . . . . .	11,395
Miscellaneous . . . . .	23,655	Postal . . . . .	2,473
Interest on Government Paper . . . . .	14,150	Law and Justice . . . . .	18,230
Local Funds . . . . .	11,182	Education . . . . .	7,014
		Pensions . . . . .	10,495
		Dispensaries . . . . .	7,277
		Printing Press . . . . .	1,729
		Military . . . . .	1,08,407
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	18,627
		Police . . . . .	34,214
		Total Expenditure . . . . .	7,19,535
		Balance . . . . .	62,510
TOTAL . . . . .	7,82,045	TOTAL . . . . .	7,82,045

The receipts show an increase of ₹55,200 on the preceding year, and are chiefly under the heads of "Customs" and "Miscellaneous."

The ordinary expenditure shows an increase of ₹6,466 on the preceding year, and are chiefly under the head of Khasgi and Charitable allowances.

*Health.*—The general health has been good.

*Crops.*—The outturn of the kharif crop was very unsatisfactory. This principally affected the Bhils and caused an increase of theft among them. The rabbi crop was good. The opium crop was an average one.

*Judicial: Civil.*—Three thousand six hundred and thirty-one suits, amounting to a total value of ₹1,43,758, were filed during the year. Of these, 2,570 suits were decided.

*Criminal.*—Two thousand six hundred and eighty-four offences were registered during the year; in 909 cases the offenders were not discovered; 1,355 cases were decided; convictions were procured in 965 cases affecting 1,358 persons.

*Jails.*—There were 103 prisoners at the beginning of the year; 186 were admitted, 2 died, 196 were released, and 2 escaped, leaving a balance of 89 prisoners at the end of the year. The Dhar jail is well kept, and the health of the prisoners is good, but a new jail is required. The present building is not suitable, having been constructed originally for other purposes, and it is badly situated.

*Education.*—There are 19 schools maintained by the State; 694 scholars received instruction during the year. Five candidates from the Dhar High School competed at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; two of them passed successfully. Both of them are now in receipt of scholarships from the State, one in the Science College at Poona, and the other at the Poona College.

*Dispensaries.*—The number of patients treated during the year in the several dispensaries was 13,278. Of this number 86 died under treatment and 277 were still under treatment at the end of the year. One hundred and sixty-seven were vaccinated, out of which number the operation was successful in 112 instances.

*Post Office.*—It is under contemplation to establish inter-postal communication in the State under direct State management. Hitherto the postal arrangements have been carried out by private contract, a subsidy being given by the State.

*Public Works.*—No new works have been constructed during the year. The irrigation works were executed in the preceding years, and the existing roads were repaired.

*Guaranteed Thakur's and Bhumia's Bakhatgarh.*—In the month of September the young Mandloi was placed in full charge of his estate. During the thirteen years of the young Thakur's minority, Rs55,268 of debt have been paid off; the revenue has increased from Rs48,700 to Rs6,500. Several useful public works have been carried out: a school and dispensary have been established, and the young Thakur began his administration with a sum of Rs26,500 to his credit. His task, so far, has not been an easy one owing to the opposition he has met with from the widow of the late Thakur, who has striven to keep the management of affairs in her own hands. The recent death of the Thakurani will probably cause an improvement, and the young Thakur has now a clear field for showing his ability.

A question of much importance has arisen on the occasion of his being placed in full possession of his estate. The Dhar durbar claim the right of interference in the jurisdiction of this and other guaranteed thakurats. The right has been challenged, and the whole question is now under the consideration of Government.

*Multhan.*—The Thakur's tribute to Dhar, which has for some years been in arrears, still remains unpaid. The Thakur has also considerable private debts. He has applied for assistance, and an inquiry into the real state of his affairs is now going on. His difficulties appear to be due to his own carelessness, and to the heavy expenses incurred for the marriage of his sons.

*Kachi Baroda.*—A case that has been pending since 1874, as to the ownership of the village of Sherghur, has lately been settled. Sherghur was granted several generations back to Ajab Singh, a younger son of the Kachi Baroda family, who paid a yearly tribute amounting to nearly half the revenue for its enjoyment. The last of Ajab Singh's descendants died childless in 1874, and the Kachi Baroda Thakur claimed the estate. The widow of the last holder of Sherghur meanwhile adopted a son, and claimed Sherghur as his inheritance. Owing to various causes the settlement has been delayed, and a final decision has only

lately been given in favour of the thakur, who has now resumed possession of Sherghur.

*Nimkhera*.—The young Bhumia Daryao Singh was placed in full charge of his estate in January. During the ten years and a half the estate has been under management, ₹16,545 of debt have been paid off, the land revenue has increased from ₹8,000 to ₹12,000, a good road has been constructed, several wells have been dug, and the young Chief begins his administration with a credit of ₹4,384.

### ALI RAJPORE.

The financial returns of the year are as follow :—

### *Abstract.*

RECEIPTS.	Actuals.				EXPENDITURE.	Actuals.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.			1881-82.		1882-83.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		R	a. p.	R	a. p.
I.—(1) Land Revenue	47,019	3 9	36,925	4 0	I.—Land Revenue	6,254	11 9	6,070	2 9
(2) Sayer and					II.—Treaties and				
Miscellaneous	8,231	0 6	7,709	5 0	Engagements.	10,774	0 9	10,576	3 6
(3) Abkari	13,762	0 0	10,997	6 3	E.—Public Works	3,917	15 0	1,849	15 6
III.—Customs	17,071	8 9	16,492	13 6	III.—Law and Justice	6,798	5 0	6,494	6 9
IX.—Law and Justice	3,546	8 8	2,937	13 9	IV.—Police	12,804	10 8	12,268	6 8
XV.—Miscellaneous	4,643	14 3	831	15 1	V.—Education	1,705	12 9	1,571	6 6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	95,174	3 11	75,694	9 7	VI.—Political Charges	1,500	0 0	250	0 0
Cash Balance	30,841	12 3	37,271	4 3	VII.—Pensions	4,662	10 6	3,135	15 7
					VIII.—State Charges	11,230	0 0	12,559	1 9
					IX.—Miscellaneous	2,225	0 10	5,960	13 6
					TOTAL	61,273	3 3	60,745	8 6
					H.—Public Debts	19,895	11 8	2,000	0 0
					Extraordinary	7,473	0 0	...	...
					TOTAL	83,741	14 11	62,745	8 6
					Amanat deposits paid off	...	...	10,104	8 6
					Cash Balance	37,274	1 3	40,318	9 10
GRAND TOTAL	1,26,016	0 2	1,13,168	10 10	GRAND TOTAL	1,26,016	0 2	1,13,168	10 10

The receipts show a net decrease of ₹19,280 in comparison with the receipts of the preceding year, and a deficit on the estimate of ₹10,546. The falling off in receipts is mainly owing to the rising in January last, which caused a sum of ₹16,939 to remain uncollected. Of this, ₹8,000 will be received in the current year. The closing of many of the Kallals' shops for two months necessitated a considerable remission to the abkari contractors, and the sum of ₹1,255 was looted out of the local treasuries at Nanpore and Bhabra. There was also a considerable falling off in the receipts for transit and export dues, owing to the roads being closed to traders for nearly two months.

The present financial position of the State is as follows :—

On the 1st of April 1883, the various debts due by the State, mostly on account of the extravagance of the late Maharana, amounted to ₹69,100. There is also a sum of ₹69,375 due to the British Government on account of nazarana : the approaching marriages of the daughters of the Maharana will swallow up an additional sum of ₹38,000. The cash balance in the treasury on 1st April was ₹40,318, and a sum of ₹6,791 was shown as recoverable in the amanat account for the

same date. The late disturbances have shown the necessity of increasing the expenditure under the head of Police and of making certain remissions of land revenue. The disloyalty of the Phoolmal Thakur has added valuable property to the Rajpore State, and with careful management the State should be free from debt in eight or nine years' time.

The management of the State has been undertaken by Jawan Singh, the Thakur of Jhaknaoda, whose presence appears to be giving satisfaction to all classes. Tentative arrangements are in force during the present year for assimilating the abkari system in jungle villages to that which obtained in former days before the State came under superintendence. Measures have been taken to reduce the number of Mekranis in the State police, and their places are being filled with Rajpoots.

Jeet Singh, the ex-Thakur of Phoolmal, has not yet been captured. A reward of one thousand rupees has been offered for his apprehension. Chitu and Bhowan, the two Bhil leaders, have been sentenced to transportation for life. Two of the Mekrani organisers of the rising have been sentenced to death, and other Mekranis have been sentenced to various terms of transportation and imprisonment. Further details of the rising are given in the first chapter of this Report. The causes which led to it have been fully reported on in my letter No. 971 of 15th July 1883.

*Crops.*—The harvest was up to the average.

*Health.*—Fever was unusually prevalent, but the health of the population was otherwise good.

*Schools.*—The English school was closed under orders of the Agent, Governor General, on his visit to Ali Rajpore in February last, it being considered unsuitable to maintain an English school in a Bhil State. In lieu of it a scholarship has been given at the Indore College.

*Dispensary.*—The dispensary has been well attended, the number of patients treated during the year having been 1,951.

### BARWANI.

The receipts and expenditure for the past year are as follow :—

RECEIPTS.	Actuals.		EXPENDITURE.	Actuals.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue . . . . .	58,656	58,762	Land Revenue . . . . .	6,627	7,406
Sayer . . . . .	6,669	7,519	Customs . . . . .	4,720	4,820
Excise . . . . .	19,973	20,200	Law and Justice . . . . .	9,445	10,776
Law and Justice . . . . .	4,627	6,154	Public Works . . . . .	22,083	28,307
Customs . . . . .	45,221	45,273	Police . . . . .	17,761	18,157
Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,221	10,070	Education . . . . .	4,091	4,766
Interest on Government			Political Charges . . . . .	6,508	6,308
Promissory Notes . . . . .	11,950	8,250	Pensions and Charitable		
			Charges . . . . .	4,245	4,231
			State Charges . . . . .	24,487	25,243
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	7,618	11,238
TOTAL . . . . .	1,53,317	1,56,228	TOTAL . . . . .	1,07,585	1,21,252

The only figures that call for remark in the receipts the are increase of ₹3,849 under the head of Miscellaneous. This is principally due to the tolls from increased traffic over the Nerbudda bridges.

In the Expenditure, the figures that call for remarks are the increase under the heads of Public Works, and Miscellaneous. The increase of ₹6,224 under Public Works is chiefly for the construction of the Hindolbara road, which was mentioned in last year's report. Under the head of Miscellaneous are ₹2,450 paid on account of interest, accrued up to date of purchase, on ₹50,000 in 4 per cent. Government papers.

The cash balance in the State treasury at the close of the year under report was ₹71,763, exclusive of ₹2,25,000 invested in Government paper.

*Crops.*—The average fall of rain in this territory was 33 inches, against 27 inches in the previous year. Although the fall exceeded that of the year before, the outturn of the kharif was not equal to the average on account of the rain not being equally distributed.

*Public Health.*—The general health has been good throughout the year.

*Administration of Justice: Civil.*—During the year under report, 570 cases of an aggregate value of ₹41,493-1-0 were disposed of, against 442 of an aggregate value of ₹29,163-6-4 in the previous year.

*Criminal.*—The number of criminal cases investigated during the year was 210, and the number of persons implicated was 348, as against 148 with 298 persons in the preceding year. Of the 340 persons convicted—

Flogged . . . . .	6
Fined . . . . .	301
Miscellaneous punishment . . . . .	33
	<hr/>
	340

There were 193 cases of theft, in which property of the value of ₹5,997-2-9 was stolen, of which nothing was recovered.

#### JHABUA.

The following are the financial results of the year as reported :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Cash Balance of preceding year	21,554	21,873	<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Receipts from all sources	1,34,252	1,25,231	Administration charges .	71,294	80,699
	1,55,806	1,47,104	Khasgi or personal expenses .	30,000	35,000
Borrowed . . . . .	7,000	...		1,01,294	1,15,699
			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
			Arrears due to establishments	15,121	9,361
			Paid to H. H. Holkar, on account of Thandla-Pitlawad in arrears	10,000	10,000
			Government loan instalments	6,250	
			Miscellaneous debts . . .	8,278	4,733
				1,40,033	1,39,783
			Cash Balance at close of year.	21,873	7,311
TOTAL .	1,62,806	1,47,104	TOTAL .	1,62,806	1,47,104

The decrease of receipts is accounted for as follows :—The land revenue for 1881-82 realised ₹71,409; for the year under review it amounted to ₹72,074; but owing to the disturbances in the neighbouring State of Ali Rajpore, it was thought advisable to delay the collection, so that ₹3,344 remained still uncollected on 31st March last it is now being realised. A decrease of ₹4,120 occurred in the receipts under the head of Customs. The sum realised for fines under the head of Law and Justice fell short by ₹1,469 of that realised in the preceding year, on account of imprisonment being more generally awarded instead of fines. Only ₹1,462, arrears of revenue, were realised during the year as against ₹4,546 in the preceding year. The receipts for sayer dues and abkari show an increase of ₹743 and ₹1,728, respectively.

The increase of disbursements is due to the following causes :—Increased charges for the subsistence of prisoners, a slight increase of the police force, a pension granted to the late dewan, and an increase of the Rajah's personal expenses. The cash balance has fallen dangerously low.

During the year the Rajah carried out a long-expressed intention of making a pilgrimage to Gya, Benares, and Muttra. This swallowed up a considerable sum of ready cash, besides leading to the addition of ₹15,500 of fresh debt.

*Justice.*—The civil and criminal returns for the year are as follow :—

*Criminal.*

NATURE OF CRIME.	Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1883.	Value of Property lost.
						R a. p.
Murder . . . . .	2	2	4	4	...	.....
Culpable homicide . . . . .	4	9	13	8	5	.....
Robbery . . . . .	...	8	8	2	6	1,171 3 6
Dacoity . . . . .	...	3	3	...	3	86 2 0
Arson . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	110 0 0
Suicide . . . . .	...	7	7	7	...	.....
Miscellaneous . . . . .	106	342	448	334	114	.....
TOTAL . . . . .	113	371	484	355	129	1,367 5 6

*Civil.*

Pending at close of year 1881-82.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1883.
160	282	442	373	69

One execution for murder took place during the year when Jullunder Khan, a Pathan, was hung at Thandla.

*Dispensaries.*—The three dispensaries in the State continue to do good work. The following table shows the number of cases treated :—

DISPENSARIES.				Remaining on 31st March 1882.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Recovered.	Absented.	Died.	Total.	Remaining on 31st March 1883.
Jhabua	.	.	.	88	5,770	5,858	5,630	75	43	5,748	110
Ranapore	.	.	.	34	2,080	2,114	1,955	116	4	2,075	39
Thandla	.	.	.	51	2,852	2,903	2,567	274	10	2,851	52
TOTAL				173	10,702	10,875	10,152	465	57	10,674	201

*Education.*—The number attending the school was as follows :—

SCHOOLS.		Number of boys attending.	CASTE.		REMARKS ON THEIR STUDY.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	
Hindi	Jhabua . . .	60	57	3	The boys of these schools are taught Reading, Writing, Elements of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c.
	Ranapore . . .	28	23	5	
	Thandla . . .	65	64	1	
	Rambhapore . . .	8	7	1	
TOTAL		161	151	10	
Sanskrit	Jhabua . . .	17	17	...	Boys of this school are making progress in Raghuvansa, Amar-kosh, Rupavali, Samaschakra, &c.

Classes for instruction in Sanskrit, Persian, and Urdu, have been opened during the year.

*Umraos of the State.*—The durbar has made proposals for a settlement defining the magisterial powers of the different umraos. Nothing has yet been definitely settled owing to the want of consent of the Umraos to some of the proposals.

*Jhaknaoda.*—The Thakur of Jhaknaoda has undertaken the management of the Ali Rajpore State as mentioned elsewhere.

*Bori.*—The young Thakur of Bori also offered his services at the time of the Ali Rajpore outbreak, and owing to his intimate knowledge of that State, he was most useful in many ways.

He has begun to show much interest in the improvement of his estate. At considerable expense and by the offer of favourable terms, he has brought from Guzerat cultivators to occupy waste land in Bori.

*Kallianpura.*—Zorawar Singh, the young Thakur of Kallianpura, has given some trouble owing to his drunken habits and bad advisers of low origin, whom he had surrounded himself with.

### JOBUT.

The following return shows the financial results of the year under report:—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.				EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.			1881-82.		1882-83.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		R	a. p.	R	a. p.
I.—Land Revenue .	11,103	1 0	10,916	11 9	Refunds .	66	14 9	54	8 6
(2) Sayer and Miscellaneous.	178	6 0	202	15 9	I.—Land Revenue .	3,241	1 3	3,544	13 5
(3) Abkari .	3,431	6 9	4,228	11 6	II.—Treaties and Engagements.	240	0 0	240	0 0
III.—Customs .	1,887	5 6	1,838	3 0	E.—Public Works .	268	5 0	810	1 6
IX.—Law and Justice	346	12 6	400	6 6	III.—Law and Justice	461	14 5	264	8 6
XV.—Miscellaneous .	390	13 3	1,015	12 4	IV.—Police	2,940	8 9	3,013	9 9
TOTAL	17,337	13 0	18,602	12 10	V.—Education .	170	0 0	171	7 0
Cash Balance	1,899	12 1	2,591	6 3	VII.—Pensions .	951	12 4	1,017	5 3
					VIII.—State Charges .	5,207	8 11	5,371	10 10
					IX.—Miscellaneous .	1,619	4 5	1,182	9 2
					XVI.—Public Debts	1,374	11 0	1,455	8 0
					Extraordinary	104	2 0	576	15 9
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE	16,046	2 10	17,703	1 8
					Cash Balance	2,591	6 3	3,491	1 5
GRAND TOTAL	19,237	9 1	21,194	3 1	GRAND TOTAL	19,237	9 1	21,194	3 1

*Receipts.*—The increase under Miscellaneous is attributed to—

Garden produce . . . . .	454
Dussera Bhet . . . . .	88
Dami Patta . . . . .	92
	634
Deduct decrease under sundry items . . . . .	9
Net increase . . . . .	625

The garden produce includes ₹331 for last year, which was held in deposit, but, under orders of the Agency, has now been credited to the State account.

The increase under Dussera Bhet was owing to arrears having been realised during the year.

Dami Patta, taken on abkari contracts, was deposited in 1881-82, pending settlement of accounts which were to be paid out of the income, and has been credited to this year's account.

*Expenditure.*—State charges. The net increase of expenditure over that of the previous year was ₹164, caused by making and repairing saddles for Paga horses.



*Extraordinary.*—The increase under this head was caused by the performance of funeral obsequies of the youngest Ranee Chandrakuverba. Also a sum of ₹101-2-9 was spent in connection with the passage of troops required at Ali Rajpore during the late disturbances.

*Debts.*—The debts contracted by the late Rana still amount to ₹26,411-13-6.

*Crops.*—The kharif crops—the only crops produced in the State—suffered slightly from excess of rain.

*Health* has been generally good throughout the year.

*Dispensary.*—The institution was attended by 1,641 patients during the year.

The young Rana, Saroop Singh is reading at the Indore College, and appears to be making fair progress.

#### *Bagode Parganna (Dewas).*

The total revenue of the parganna amounted to ₹8,703-7-4. The expenditure was ₹2,627-7-3, leaving ₹6,077-0-1 to be divided between the two Chiefs of Dewas.

A metalled road through the parganna from Padlia towards the Balwara railway station has been commenced.

Forty-three criminal cases, 3 of theft and the rest petty crimes, were disposed of during the year. Fifty-one persons were fined, and 28 acquitted.

#### *Muthwar.*

The daily average of attendance in the Hindi school at Padlia was 9.

The young Rana, Ranjeet Singh, having reached the age of 21 years, was recommended in March to be entrusted with the management of his estate. Since the close of the year under report, the sanction of Government to the proposal has been received, and the estate was made over to the Chief on 9th May last.

The estate was taken under British management in 1869, owing to the infancy of the present Chief. The debts, which amounted to ₹10,718, were cleared up in 1880-81.

During the first year of management, the land revenue amounted to ₹1,847; it has now increased to ₹2,400.

At the close of the year there was a cash balance of ₹1,546-8-9 in the treasury, and a further sum of ₹1,500 invested in Government securities.

The young Chief was married during the year under report.

#### GUARANTEED BHOOMIAS.

##### *Kali Baori.*

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
<i>Finances—</i>						
Balance on 1st April 1882	.	.	.	...	493	10 5
<i>Receipts—</i>						
From ordinary sources	.	.	.	4,339	4	9
Borrowed	.	.	.	2,165	0	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					6,504	4 9
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					6,997	15 2

<i>Expenditure—</i>	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Ordinary . . . . .	3,796	9	0			
Marriage of Sher Sing . . . . .	1,556	2	0			
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	345	0	0			
Interest . . . . .	19	0	0			
				5,716	11	0
Cash Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .				1,281	4	2
Against which the Bhoomia owes old debts . . . . .	1,130	0	0			
Incurred for marriage . . . . .	2,165	0	0			
				3,295	0	0

Since the close of the year, R1,065 has been paid towards liquidation of debts.

Sher Sing, the present Bhoomia, was married in January last, and has ceased to attend the Residency College since March 1882. He has reached the age of 23 years, and being married is not likely to prosecute his studies to any advantage.

He has lately applied to be entrusted with the management of his estate, but until the debts in the Bhoomat are fully paid off, I do not think it would be advisable to give him full authority.

Owing to the failure of the kharif crops, there is now considerable distress among the Bhils of Kali-Baori, and advances of grain are being made to them by the State.

*Bharudpura.*

<i>Finances—</i>	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1882 . . . . .	536	8	1
Receipts from all sources during 1882-83 . . . . .	3,905	3	6
Money borrowed . . . . .	510	0	0
	4,951	11	7
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Ordinary . . . . .	2,593	3	6
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	1,010	0	0
Extraordinary (Tuccavee, marriage, &c.) . . . . .	1,304	11	1
	4,907	14	7
Cash Balance at credit on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	43	13	0

The amount of debt due by the Bhoomat on 1st April 1883 was R758-15.

*Kothide.*

<i>Finances—</i>	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1882 . . . . .	377	8	8
Receipts from all sources . . . . .	1,350	14	7
Debts recovered . . . . .	8	14	9
	1,737	6	0
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Ordinary . . . . .	862	0	6
Extraordinary . . . . .	60	14	0
Debts liquidated . . . . .	650	0	0
	1,272	14	6
Cr. Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	464	7	6

The debts due by the Bhoomat on the same date were R417-3-0.

*Chiktiabar.*

*Finance—*

	R	a	p.
Balance on 1st April 1882 . . . . .	24	7	3
Receipts from all sources . . . . .	836	3	1
Tuccavee advances recovered . . . . .	4	4	0
	<hr/>		
	864	14	4

*Expenditure—*

	R	a.	p.
Ordinary . . . . .	556	4	0
Extraordinary . . . . .	90	4	0
Debts liquidated . . . . .	217	3	8
	<hr/>		
	863	11	8
	<hr/>		
Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	1	2	8
	<hr/>		

The debts due on the same date were R430-6-7.

As in the preceding year, the excess of rain during the year under report caused an almost total failure of the kharif crops in the Bhoomats. Consequently the Bhils, like their neighbours in other hilly tracts, are having a hard time of it. During the eight months intervening between the close of the monsoon of 1882 and the beginning of the monsoon of 1883, they have lived by manual labour and selling timber; but owing to scarcity of food, great anxiety prevailed among them. Arrangements have been made to supply the most needy with a reasonable quantity of grain, which is distributed to them weekly. The grain thus advanced will be recovered at the coming harvest. Security of the patels or headmen has been taken for the repayment of grain advances.

## APPENDIX H.

### GOONA AGENCY REPORT.

No. 391B., dated the 4th June 1883.

From—CAPTAIN A. MASTERS, Offg. Political Assistant, Goona,  
To—The Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the district under my supervision for the year 1882-83.

2. During the earlier portion of the year under review, Colonel H. M. Buller, Commanding 1st Central India Horse, was Political Assistant at Goona, and during his absence on privilege leave Captain H. A. Vincent performed the duties. On the two regiments of Central India Horse relieving one another at Agar and Goona in November 1882, Major A. H. S. Neill, Commanding 2nd Central India Horse, succeeded to the post of Political Assistant, Goona, and held it until his departure for Europe on furlough in February 1883. He was succeeded by Captain Vincent, who soon after was appointed as Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Central India Horse, at Agar, and on his departure from Goona on the 10th March I took charge of the office of Political Assistant, Goona. As it is only a short time since I took over this post, I have not had an opportunity of becoming fully informed on all the different matters connected with this Agency.

#### NATIVE STATES.

*Bujranghur.*—The management of this zillah of Gwalior has been carried on during the year by Shunkar Digshut, the Naib Soubah of Esaghur, who has officiated as Soubah here. The transaction of business with this State has been fairly well carried on; the prevailing fault is the apparently unnecessary delay in getting business settled. Waman Rao Tantia, the permanent Soubah, has been away on special duty at Mandsaur, but he is expected back shortly.

The Chachora parganna and the Arone jagirdaree suffered considerably from the late hail-storms, a good deal of mischief having been done to the wheat crop; in other respects the district is in a satisfactory state.

*Chupra.*—The affairs of this zillah of Tonk have been working steadily in the old groove, and nothing of note has occurred. The Amil Hafiz Mahomed Aman Khan has been in management of affairs for many years, and his business in connection with this Agency has been transacted in a satisfactory manner. The villages of this parganna have been, as a rule, leased out to wealthy bankers who are residents of Chupra, and the results have been very satisfactory; rents are paid regularly, the country is progressing, and the ryots appear to be contented.

*Ragooghur.*—The old Rajah Joymundal Sing still flourishes, but his son and heir, a man of about 30 years of age, has been an invalid for

several months. The State has for years been greatly in debt, but a systematic arrangement for paying it off was arranged by the Political Assistant, Goona, a few years ago; the debt now stands at about Rs15,000, and should be cleared off in five years' time. I regret to say several cases of cattle-lifting have been traced to people living in this State. During the year under review 7 cases of cattle-lifting against people of Ragoo-gur State have been tried, and the prisoners convicted; and at the present moment there are 8 cases more still pending against residents of the same State. The extensive uninhabited tracks of jungle in this State make it a convenient and favourite sanctuary for cattle-lifters. The business of this State in connection with the Goona Agency has been carried on in a dilatory manner.

*Gurrah.*—The Rajah is a minor, and the State is under the supervision of this Agency. The Kamdar Dowlut Ram appears to be an honest man, but he is rather of a feeble disposition and has allowed too much interference by the widow Ranee in State affairs. The accounts of the State for the year show a good balance in credit. The receipts amounted to Rs17,000, whilst the expenditure stood at Rs12,000. The State is at present in debt to the amount of Rs3,500. The young Rajah's attendance at the Goona school has been very irregular, the prejudices of his family circle being decidedly against erudition.

*Parone.*—The old Rajah Maun Sing died on 31st December 1882. He was a worthy man, and kept his State in good order. His son and heir, Gajandur Sing, has been recommended as the legal heir to the State, but the sanction of Government to his succession has not yet been received. Gajandur Sing is 14 years of age—an intelligent youth, fond of riding and shooting, but not well disposed to study.

The State affairs are carried on by Kamdar Mahomed Shaffioodeen, who appears to be a reliable man. The State accounts have been examined for the past year and found satisfactory. The receipts amounted to Rs26,100, whilst the expenditure was limited to Rs24,700.

*Bhadoura.*—The late Rajah Madan Sing was a young man of 26 years of age, and had not long succeeded his old father, when fate overtook him and he died of some internal complaint on the 28th November 1882. This young man's death was a loss to the State, as during the short time he was head of the State he gave great promise of being a just and good ruler who would have improved the condition of his State and people greatly. His son and heir, Madho Sing, is a promising youth of 7 years of age. The sanction of Government to his succession has been received, and the young Rajah was duly installed by me on the 10th May 1883. He is at present detained at Bhadoura performing his father's obsequies, which will detain him for another six months.

I hope at the end of that time he will attend the Goona Rajcoomar School. The State affairs are being managed by the kamdar—the Kamdar Kanhai Ram, who is doing his duty well. The late Rajah, Madan Sing, conducted his State affairs in a systematic manner and with judgment, and the same system continues to work at present. The accounts for the year show receipts amounting to Rs6,800 and expenditure Rs6,300. The State is free of debt.

*Oomri.*—The young Rajah of Oomri is also a minor, he at present being only 12 years of age. The State affairs are being carried on by

Kamdar Dowlut Sing, under the supervision of the Political Assistant, Goona. I regret to say the kamdar is very dilatory in submitting the State accounts; he is better fitted for roaming about the territory in pursuit of suspicious-looking armed parties, and he has acquired such a reputation for intrepidity that cattle-lifters and bad characters avoid entering Oomri territory. The young Rajah is a very promising youth, really fond of his studies, and most intelligent. He attends the Goona Rajcoomar School steadily and is getting on very well, being the best English scholar amongst the petty chiefs.

*Sirsi*.—The affairs of this State have been unsatisfactory for some time. The dewan is a minor of 16 years of age, and the State is being managed by his uncle, Thakur Chunder Bhan, under the supervision of the Political Assistant, Goona, similar to all the other petty States in which the Rajahs are minors.

The accounts are not submitted with satisfactory regularity, and the outlaw Bunkajec has so thoroughly established himself in the Sirsi territory and neighbourhood that his influence and power appear to have eclipsed the authority of the kamdar, who evidently has been quite unequal to the position. Active measures are now being taken to break up Bunkajee's gang of dacoits, and I have hopes that before long matters will improve. Frequent attempts have been made during the last two years to arrest Bunkajee, but he has proved much too wary to be caught napping.

The young dewan and his two brothers attend the Goona school fairly well, and are learning English in addition to their other studies. The State is ₹1,000 in debt at present; this should be cleared off during the next year.

*Dhanona*.—There is nothing of moment to narrate regarding Dhanona State. Thakur Bhim Sing is at present ₹2,000 in debt, and is paying instalments towards liquidation of the sum. As his annual receipts amount to ₹9,000, he will easily be able to clear the present debt without pinching or inconvenience.

*Judicial*.—A large number of civil cases have been disposed of during the year, but none of them were of much value or importance; claims by bunnias against debtors under straitened circumstances for paltry sums being numerous.

Ten boundary disputes were settled during the year, and there now remain 8 cases unsettled on the list. These cases have been accumulating for a few years, and are now being disposed of by boundary officers specially deputed for the purpose.

The cases lately settled were between the following States:—

One case between	Parone and Kotah,	settled by	Captain Thornton.
Two ditto	Gwalior and Tonk,	ditto	Lieutenant Allen.
One ditto	Gwalior and Tonk,	ditto	Lieutenant Allen.
One ditto	Sirsi and Bhadoora,	ditto	Colonel Buller.
One ditto	Parone and Gwalior,	ditto	mutual agreement.
Two ditto	Gurrah and Tonk,	ditto	Captain Yate.
Two ditto	Arone and Tonk,	ditto	Captain Yate.

Five cases of dacoity have been officially reported during the year. The robbers wounded some of the people, but there were no deaths. The

property carried off was not of very great value, and consisted of cattle, jewels, money, clothing, &c., &c., belonging to ordinary well-to-do residents of outlying small villages. Some of the offenders in three of the dacoities were arrested, brought to trial, and condemned to various terms of rigorous imprisonment; but I regret to say the majority of the culprits are still at liberty and have not been traced. A proper detective system is much needed, and it should be empowered to follow up any clues from one State into another and arrest. At present there is no such service, and the dacoits get off unscathed, unless they are persistently hunted up by the injured parties; and even then the greatest difficulties are experienced in securing arrest as the local officials invariably befriend the offenders.

There have been the usual average number of cases of cattle-lifting and theft, in some of which the property has been recovered in part, and there are hopes of further restoration of cattle in some of the cases still under investigation.

Two cases of homicide occurred during the year, and the offenders were arrested and sentenced after trial to long terms of imprisonment.

*Crops.*—Agriculturists have done well during the year. The wheat and jowar crops were very good; but of the other cereals, the rain crops were rather below, whilst the winter crops were above the average. Some of the villages in Bajranghar, Paone, and Ragooghur territories to the south of Goona have suffered considerable damage to their crops by the recent hail-storms, but fortunately these storms did not extend their depredations over a wide area.

*Trade.*—The business done in trade has been satisfactory. The chief articles of export go towards Indore and comprise ghee, hides, opium, opium seed, wheat, and jowar. The effects of the late great depression in opium were felt here, and losses were sustained by the speculators who export this article.

The principal imports come from the Agra direction, and consist of sugar, treacle, and salt. The excellent Government metalled road from Agra to Indore runs through the Goona district, and affords a good line of communication for trade purposes.

*Health.*—The health of the district has been good during the greater part of the year. Small-pox, however, has recently made its appearance, and has caused some deaths amongst children. Although the epidemic has been hanging about for the last two or three months, it has at no time assumed a very virulent aspect, and it is now on the wane.

Over 800 children were vaccinated in the district during the year; but the native prejudice against this preventive of small-pox continues very strong, and it is with the greatest difficulty that any one is induced to bring forward their children for the operation.

*Goona Cantonment.*—The station roads have been re-metalled and put in thorough repair, and other local improvements have been carried out, including the sinking of new wells for irrigating cultivation.

The Goona charitable dispensary has also been largely assisted from the station funds to enable it to do the amount of good work that is brought upon it.

On the 1st April 1883, the balance credit of the station funds stood at Rs. 1,685-14-7.

*Dispensary.*—The Goona charitable dispensary continues to increase its good reputation, and an unusually large number of serious cases have come in from the district of late. Surgeon-Major Caldecott has successfully performed several major operations within the last two months, and I have no doubt these cases will further enhance the popularity of the institution. Notwithstanding all the recent additions and improvements, the hospital is still cramped for room, but I hope this will be relieved very soon by the execution of detached buildings now under construction for such cases as need to be kept apart from the rest. The income of the dispensary consists of Rs98-5-4 per month from Maharajah Scindia, Rs80 a year from the Bhadoura donation, and Rs150 a year from the Indore Dharamsala fund. These receipts are totally inadequate to cover the necessary expenses: and as Maharajah Scindia's subjects are the people that derive most benefit from this institution, it is a worthy object for his hounty. At present the extra wants of the dispensary are being partially met by assistance from local funds and other charitable sources.

*Education.*—The Goona Rajcoomar School has now been established for four years. At first considerable difficulties were experienced in obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on this promising institution, but I am glad to say these difficulties were finally overcome, and the school funds have now been placed in a prosperous condition by means of the annual contributions from the Goona Agency and the chiefs of the district. There has been a steady improvement in the attendance, the average for this year being 74·78, whilst for last year the average was 68·0. Some additions to the school building have been necessary to provide room for its increased requirements. Amongst the attendants at school are the youthful Rajahs of Garrah, Oomri, and Dewan of Sirsi and his two brothers, for the education of whom a special class has been formed; but the old prejudice against education is still very strong, and a great deal of persuasion has been necessary to obtain the acquiescence of the parents. The following subjects are taught in the school—English, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Hindi, and Urdu. The head-master, Mr. Umnath Bagchi, takes great interest in his work, and I am well pleased with his management of the school.

*Jail.*—The state of the jail is satisfactory; the prisoners are well clothed and fed, and their health has been good. Although the building is small, the prisoners have been few in number, and there has been no overcrowding. Criminals sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are forwarded on to the Indore jail, and by this means the numbers here are kept low. A new cook-house is needed for the prisoners, and a requisition has been submitted, but at the present rate of progress it will be some time before the want is supplied.

*Public Works.*—The usual repairs have been done to the public buildings, and the grand trunk road from Gwalior to Indore, which passes through this district for a distance of 60 miles, and has been kept in excellent repair. I cannot, however, congratulate the Public Works Department on the manner in which new buildings have been shoved forward. An armourers' shop, which is urgently required for the regiment stationed here, and which was sanctioned over twelve months ago, has not yet been completed.



*Postal and Telegraph.*—There has been no change in the working of the Postal Department, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that the dāk-runners have not been molested by robbers on the highway during the year under review. The Telegraph Department has been efficiently worked by Mr. Garton, the Telegraph Master.

*Military.*—During the early portion of the year, the 1st Central India Horse were stationed at Goona, but in November 1882 the usual triennial reliefs were carried out, and the 2nd Central India Horse marched to Goona, whilst the 1st Central India Horse proceeded to Agar. The numerous outposts were relieved prior to the march of the regiments. Last December His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India came to Goona on a tour of inspection. His Excellency and staff came down the grand trunk road from Gwalior by carriage dāk, and after a stay of two days at Goona proceeded on towards Agar. During his visit to Goona, Sir Donald Stewart presented the 2nd Central India Horse with their Kabul medals.

Brigadier-General Massy, Commanding at Morar, came down to Goona in January 1883, and took the annual inspection of the regiment.

*Stud.*—The Government stallions in charge of the regiment continue to be sought after by the breeders in this district, and I believe the results show a decided improvement. The chief defects of the horses in this part of India are being under-limbed and under-sized, and I have observed an improvement in the new stock on these points. "Stanley," an imported Norfolk trotter, has been taken on the strength of the stallions in place of the stud-bred "Rustum." This new stallion has as much bone and size as could possibly be wished, and I shall watch with interest the results of his introduction amongst the light-limbed and under-sized animals of Central India.

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*Accompaniment to the Goona Agency Report for the  
year 1882-83.*

*Accompaniment to the Goona*

NAME OF STATE.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.				GENERAL STATISTICS.		
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
Ragooghur.	Rajah .	Joymandal Sing.	64	A well-educated, aristocratic, old gentleman.	Not known.	16,920	Rs. 24,000
Gurrah .	Rajah .	Balbhadar Sing.	14	A promising youth, but his attendance at school has been hampered through the prejudice of his mother.	Not known	9,544	12,000
Dhanonda .	Thakur	Bhim Sing.	24	A well-disposed person, but a feeble character.	Not known.	4,196	9,000
Parone .	Rajah .	Gajandar Sing.	14	An intelligent and sporting young fellow, but all efforts to induce him to study at the Goona school have been unavailing up to the present.	Not known.	7,328	12,000
Oonri .	Rajah .	Pirithi Sing.	12	A very intelligent and promising youngster; he attends the Goona school steadily, and is making rapid progress in his studies, which include English.	Not known.	2,740	5,000
Bhadoura .	Rajah .	Madho Sing.	7	A promising child. At present he is unable to attend school, having to perform his father's obsequies for another six months.	Not known.	3,365	7,000
Sirsi .	Dewan	Baijee Bahadoor Sing	16	An intelligent youth of active habits, but not very fond of his studies.	Not known.	4,026	4,000

*Agency Report for the year 1882-83.*

ARMED FORCES.										Administration of Justice.	NUMBER OF SERIOUS CASES.					Principal productions.	SEASONS UNDER REPORT, FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE, AS REGARDS		GENERAL REMARKS.
Guns.	Cannons.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.	Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.		Education.	Murder.	Highway and Gang dacoity.	Attacks on Government mails.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay road.	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.	The Rajas of Gurrak, Parone, Omari, Bhadoura, and Sirsi, are minors, and their states are under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Goona.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.			
...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay road.	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.			
...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra and Bombay Road.	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.			
...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay road.	...	...	1	...	...	Good.	Good.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.			

The criminal cases of all Chiefs in international administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Goona.  
The civil cases are settled in their own courts.

Wheat, gram, opium, jowari, and other Indian grains; cattle, sheep, ghee, bullocks, and hides.

A. MASTERS, CAPTAIN,  
*Officiating Political Assistant, Goona.*



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